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Report on Old Colony; U.S. Orders 2,800 Planes; Balkan Negotiations Fail

The World's Day—At a Glance

Aug. 24, 1940

In Washington: 2,800 Planes Ordered

An Interstate Commerce Commission examiner recommended today that the Old Colony Railroad be authorized to abandon its so-called Boston group of lines, and that the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad be permitted to abandon operation of the lines. The examiner's report was made public after the I. C. C. had scheduled further hearings in the New Haven reorganization proceeding for Sept. 2.

The Defense Commission announced that contracts had been signed for about 2,800 of the 4,200 Army and Navy planes for which funds became available on July 1. Delivery dates were not disclosed.

July building permits increased 20 per cent in value over those of June, reported Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor. Residential valuations were listed as 25 per cent greater than in the preceding month, while a decline of five per cent in expenditures for additions, repairs, and alterations was indicated.

Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon left by plane for Salem, Ore., to accept the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination there on Aug. 27.

The nomination of Claude R. Wickard of Indiana to be Secretary of Agriculture was confirmed by the Senate, which also confirmed Paul H. Appleby of Maryland as Undersecretary of Agriculture.

Senate action on conscription is being delayed because "two or three" Senators are preventing a unanimous consent to limit debate, according to the majority leader, Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky. [Details: Page 1.]

Industrial employment, stimulated by defense production, reached a new high for 1940 in mid-July, totaling 35,600,000 for non-agricultural industries, or about 1,000,000 more than at the same time last year, reports Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor.

Announcement that the War Department has undertaken a program to provide housing and recruiting shelters for 317,309 men at 34 army posts was made.

In the discussions over aid to Britain, one subject was the scaling down or cancellation of the British war debt in exchange for 99-year leases of 18 naval and air bases in the Western Hemisphere.

Dies to Investigate Nazi Tourist Office

New York—The German Tourist Information Office here will be investigated by the Dies Committee on Un-American Activities which meets here next week. Stephen Birmingham, chief investigator for the Committee, served a subpoena on Ernst Schmitz, office manager, ordering all records and files to be produced for the Congressional inquiry.

In the Balkans: Border Negotiations Fail

Hungarian-Rumanian Axis-inspired negotiations were broken off today, delegates returning to their respective capitals. Hungary had demanded approximately two-thirds of Transylvania. Rumania offered only to shift populations.

Hungary took measures described by the Associated Press as "defensive," calling up army reservists. The number was not disclosed.

Hungary today demanded that Rumania advance a plan specifically providing for the cession of territory as delegates representing the two nations resumed negotiation today in an attempt to settle their dispute over the border province of Transylvania. Rumania has attempted to settle the dispute by an exchange of population.

Rumania stiffened its attitude, unexpectedly calling up reserve officers and cancelling all army leaves. A new Chief and Vice-Chief of the Rumanian general staff were named, and an offer of five seats in the government to the anti-revisionist group of Juliu Maniu, the peasant party leader, was reported. The Army appointees were understood to oppose any cession of Transylvanian territory.

Bulgarian negotiations for recovery of Southern Dobruja from Rumania were reported to involve a plan for ceding the Danube city of Silistra to Bulgaria but making Balcic, on the Black Sea, a free port. An "international" highway to Constanta was also proposed.

Luxemburg Political Parties Dissolved

Luxemburg (AP)—Gustav Simon, chief of the German civil administration of Luxemburg, today decreed the dissolution of all political parties. Herr Simon already has declared the Luxemburg Constitution void.

Evacuation of Chungking Considered

Chungking, China (AP)—The Chinese Central Government considered the compulsory evacuation of all civilians except high officials and those directly serving war needs here as Japanese warplanes yesterday resumed their heavy bombing of this capital. The German Embassy and American missionary residences recently built in the suburban hills to avoid bombings were badly damaged.

War Summary: Big Guns Attack Over Channel

Cross Channel artillery duel and renewed German mass bombing attacks marked the Battle for Britain. [Details: Page 1.]

Sinking of the armed British merchantman Turakina was announced by Germany. The attack on the 8,760-ton vessel was the first in Australian waters.

Germany claimed to have destroyed 100,000 tons of merchant shipping in the past eight days.

Italy has reoccupied Fort Capuzzo, near Bardia, in Libya, following the British Navy's recent shelling of the stone fort, British headquarters in Cairo admitted.

Britain's naval base at Alexandria was bombed by the Italians yesterday. The R. A. F. claimed destruction of two Italian submarines, a destroyer, and a submarine depot ship at Bomba, Libya. Italians admitted loss of one submarine.

French forces in Syria are being moved to Egypt to fight with the British. London, announcing the development, did not indicate the strength of the forces. Some French planes are reported aiding the British at Gibraltar. [Details: Page 4.]

King of Italy Loses High British Honor

London (AP)—King George VI today ordered the removal of all persons of German and Italian nationality from the lists of honorary members of British orders of chivalry and from the roll of foreign holders of decorations and medals. The King of Italy was a Knight of the Garter, highest of the British orders.

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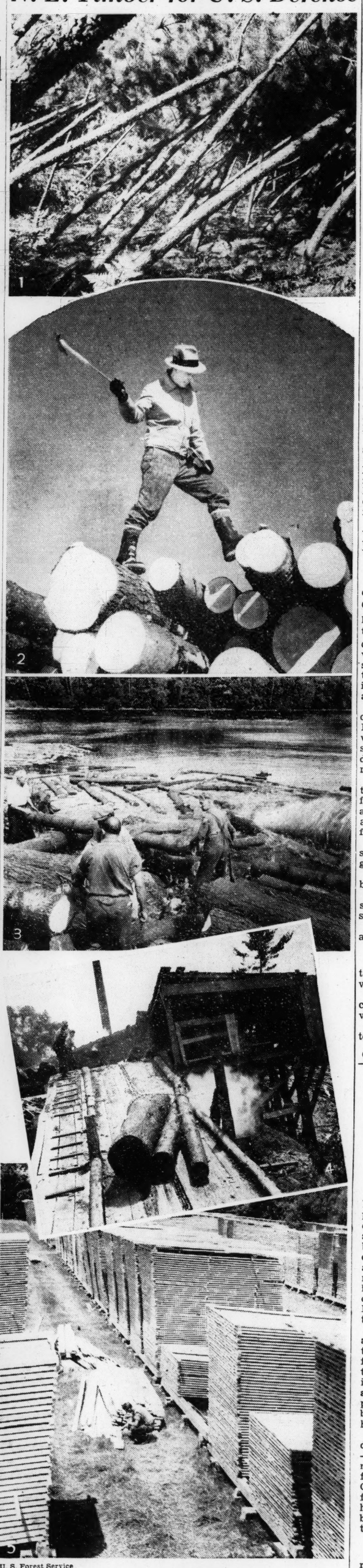
N. E. Timber for U. S. Defense



U. S. Forest Service

From Forest to Lumber Pile

1. Trees bent by the blast of New England's hurricane of September, 1938.
2. A logger marks the cut timber for identification.
3. Salvaged logs begin the drive down the river.
4. Logs near the point of transformation into lumber.
5. Sawed and stacked, ready for purchase for homes or barracks.

U. S. may buy hurricane timber: Page 9.

Women Review Two Decades Under Ballot

Active participation in politics grows with the years — Positions of trust filled.

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 — Women in Washington were too busy this week end with current problems to pay much attention to the twentieth anniversary of woman's suffrage.

Twenty years ago on Aug. 26, the nineteenth amendment received its final ratifying vote. One hundred years ago this summer, Lucretia Mott and Elizabeth Cady Stanton became so aroused at women being barred from the World's Anti-Slavery convention in London that they resolved to call a congress devoted exclusively to the rights of women. The first women's rights conclave convened eight years later in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

The only large celebration of the suffrage anniversary is scheduled to take place next Monday at the New York World's Fair where messages will be delivered from Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt and descendants of other famous suffrage leaders.

The nation 20 years ago, as now, was going through a period of intense idealism stimulated by the World War.

Wilson's Words Recalled

"The people of Europe," President Woodrow Wilson warned Congress, "are looking to the great, powerful, famous democracy of the West to lead them into the new day for which they have so long waited. They think in their logical simplicity that democracy means that women shall play their part in affairs alongside men and upon an equal footing with them."

Today the lights have again gone out in Europe on that "new day." In the United States this time women are striving shoulder to shoulder with men to prevent that darkness from spreading over the rest of the earth.

A survey 20 years after reveals that the results of woman's suffrage have not been as beneficent as suffragists envisioned them, nor as calamitous as anti-suffragists feared.

Here were some of the dire consequences predicted if women were given the vote:

The ignorant vote would be doubled.

Women would cease to be respected; chivalry would be destroyed.

It would lead to family quarrels and divorce.

Sentimental Threat Seen

Women would prove too emotional and sentimental to be trusted with the ballot.

Women would not vote or would cease to vote after the novelty had worn off.

In the South, it was even contended, that the sole intent of suf-

Continued on Page 17, Column 1

Defense Delays Assailed; Channel Fight Renewed; R. A. F. Gains in Bombers

Increasing night raids show new air strength as output approaches that of Germans.

By the Associated Press

British and German long-range guns exchanged high explosive shells across a 22-mile stretch of the English Channel today, while high above the English countryside the rival air forces locked in battles as the Nazis renewed their mass bombing attacks.

The early shelling of the Dover coastal area nearly smothered the sound of the advancing German bombers, they came over 20,000 feet high with the sun at their backs.

One formation of at least 55 bombers was seen moving along under a cloud of Messerschmitt fighters. Other waves followed.

Soon the anti-aircraft guns were hammering away and swarms of British fighters rose like wasps to meet the invaders.

Then the big British guns opened up on the German emplacements across the choppy waters, aiming at the brief bright flashes of fire visible from the high chalk cliffs. Three German shells caused several casualties.

A communiqué, issued jointly by the Air and Home Security, said a few German planes approached the London area, but did not get beyond the outskirts. At least three Nazi planes were reported shot down. British fighters returning to their bases signalled aerial triumphs by "rolling" as they neared home.

The bombers got close enough to London to cause the air raid warnings to sound, and thousands of Londoners, bound for work, had to scurry into air raid shelters until the danger passed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — The British public may think of its air successes largely in terms of defense, but the Air Force does not. The bomber is the only offensive weapon Great Britain yet possesses for striking directly at the enemy. It is a vital factor in the calculations of Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production.

Relatively slight losses during night raids, coupled with increasing production, have enabled the Bomber Command to mass reserves on a scale which was never expected at the outbreak of war.

Indications of the growing strength of the British bomber force can be seen in the increasing range of night operations. For more than a month big-scale raids have been undertaken with large

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

More 'Chutes Found In England—Empty

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 24

A factory home guard unit today disclosed two parachutes, which apparently had not been manned, were found in the Midlands after last night's air raid.

Some 80 parachutes were found in the Midlands and other areas of England and Scotland Aug. 14, but widespread search failed to find any parachutists and the dropping of empty parachutes was described here as a "German hoax" designed to affect civilian morale.

Italy Demands Island Bases In Greek Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 24—Though increasing Italo-Greek tension momentarily overshadows in the Balkan picture, there is a growing conviction here that developments in Southeastern Europe hinge largely on the attitude of Russia.

The latest reports that Italy is massing troops on the Albanian frontier are balanced against indications that Greece, backed by the sympathy of Turkey as well as by assurance of continued British support, is standing firm.

There is also some reason to hope that Russia has indicated through Bulgaria, at least tentative support of Greece's resistance.

Resistance Supported

Well substantiated reports at Athens this morning indicate that the Greeks are determined to resist the Italian demand, and that the Government is enjoying increased popularity in proportion to increased determination to resist.

The Italians, it is said, have demanded the mountain region in Epirus, bases in Corfu and the Leukas Islands, opening of the question of revision of the Bulgar-Greek frontier, though at the same time it is denied in informed circles in Athens that renunciation of the British guarantee is also an Italian demand.

Peace Sought by Axis

Italian military action of a major character in Greece would run counter to the manifest desire of both Germany and Russia to keep peace in the Balkans at the moment for their own purposes.

It is also probable that if Italy decided to invade Greece then one of its earliest steps would be to demand from Yugoslavia permis-

Continued on Page 17, Column 2

Congress feels growing demands for speed; 'share-the-risk' plan is drafted.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—To an increasing degree Congress is beginning to feel the pressure for faster action on the vital features of the great national defense program.

President Roosevelt inferentially blamed Congress yesterday for failing to take any action on the compulsory conscription phase of defense which it has had before it since June 20.

Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, Majority Leader, tried to spur forward the Senate but was forced to admit that he had been unable to get the unanimous consent agreement to limit debate because of the objection of two or three Senators. The debate yesterday did little to advance the matter which has now been pending for about two months.

In the conscription debate, a leader of the opposition, Senator Gerald Nye (R) of North Dakota conceded that Communist sympathizers were responsible for many letters to Congressmen opposing the draft. The Senator condemned such interference in a matter for consideration only by "Americans." He said that his bloc wanted and needed no such support from "Communists, from Bundists, from the admirers of Hitler, professional haters of Great Britain, or any other minority group which does not represent and respect the fundamentals of this democratic Republic."

Tax Bill Delay

John D. Biggers, former glass manufacturer and head of the Tax and Finance Committee of the National Defense Commission, also attempted to break another legislative bottleneck that is slowing down vital features of defense.

Congress has so far been unable to make up its mind on the profit provisions of the omnibus excess profits tax and amortization bill which it is formulating. Mr. Biggers, on behalf of the defense commission, announced a complicated share-the-risk plan for inducing private capital to join in building emergency arms plants and at the same time protecting the Government's purse.

Mr. Biggers exonerated business and industry from staging a "sit-down strike" on defense orders in the hope of larger profits, and also indicated that Congress should speed up action in the tax matter in order to get the factories producing defense orders.

Replying to charges that the defense program is bogging down, Mr. Biggers said that many plants are going ahead on engineering work without waiting to see the new tax and amortization law in final form. He said that 2,800 out of 4,200 planes on the first emergency defense program have already been contracted for with money made available July 1, 1940.

Naval Bases Discussed

Mr. Roosevelt turned to the matter of leasing air and naval bases in British possessions in the western hemisphere. This, and the kindred question of possible sale of 50 destroyers to Great Britain is occupying the attention of defense members of the Cabinet along with the new United States-Canadian Joint Defense Board. Speculation as to the course of the discussion took a wide variety of forms, but officials cautioned that it would be wiser to wait for formal disclosure of intentions. Scaling down or cancellation of the British war debt in exchange for 99 year leases of 18 naval and air bases was one subject of discussion.

Added to many other reports which could neither be confirmed nor repudiated in the Capital was a Hong Kong dispatch that the United States had delivered a sharp new warning in the form of an aide memoire to Japan over its aggressive policy in the Far East. State Department spokesmen here would not comment on the report,

The House was in recess and its committees inactive. It was asked here in some quarters why Vice-President Garner, who has not returned to Washington since the Chicago Democratic Convention, does not lend his assistance to getting defense measures hurried through in the national emergency. Mr. Garner was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket, and wields considerable influence in the Senate. He has remained in Texas through the intervening Congressional period.

President Roosevelt met this morning with American members of the joint permanent United States-Canadian Defense Board for an extended discussion of their duties and problems. The conference was held prior to their first meeting in Canada Monday with their Canadian associates.

Intimate Message from Washington

Census Trends Show 'City Slickers' Take a Back Seat and Country Fellers Take a Bow—Cities Are Shrinking, Country Is Growing

By the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

Once every 10 years Uncle Sam takes a good look at his own country to find out how many persons, farms, horses, radios, telephones, among other things, there are within its 3,000,000-odd square miles. Just about this time each decade he begins to announce the results to the jubilation or dismay of countless chambers of commerce, mayors and county officials. And while war news in Europe, and defense news at home, are conspiring to keep all else off the front page, the present flow of figures from the overworked offices of the Census Bureau is already raising a furor among the Nation's economists and sociologists.

Although far from complete, population figures alone having been issued for only about one-half the States, the present census is believed by many federal officials to be the most important ever taken. Quite apart from the many subjects covered in it for the first time, the population figures now available reveal that the past decade has wrought profound changes in the United States. It is also becoming apparent that major adjustments will have to be made in line with these changes.

Foremost among the changes—and one which directly reverses the trend of the previous decade—is the revelation that the rate of growth of the majority of American cities has slowed to but a fraction of that registered between 1920 and 1930. On the other hand, the rural population, both on farms and in places of less than 2,500 inhabitants, has increased notably, the present farm population being estimated at approximately 2,000,000 above that recorded in 1930.

Still Have Large Farm Families

This latter fact is attributed to the high birth rate still prevailing on farms and to the fact that the depression has resulted in a lack of city jobs formerly filled by the rural surplus population.

Equally interesting changes are being noted for the various sections of the country. Present indications are that the States of the Southeast, sweeping in a great arc from Virginia to Louisiana, will show the greatest increase in population, with the Rocky Mountain States and those of the west coast coming next in the rate of increase. Apparently lagging far behind are the regions of New England, the Middle Atlantic States and the Middle West.

In fact, when one comes to the last region he finds that each of the States in the tier from North Dakota to Oklahoma actually lost population during the past decade, thus testifying to the effects of drought, dust storms and low farm prices. But, as so frequently happens, one region's loss is another's gain and returns from the Pacific Coast States show that many of the refugees from prairie dust storms are now sinking their roots in the virgin farm lands of the Far West. Although many of the newcomers have not yet become fully adjusted, they are already providing the basis for expanding economic activity there.

These population shifts forecast political and economic changes of the first magnitude. Since congressional representation is based upon population it seems certain the next apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives will find the "Solid South" gaining in number against a probable decline for the Northeast.

Will New Jersey Lose to Tennessee?

Thus New Jersey, which grew but 2.7 per cent during the past decade, might reasonably be expected to lose a seat to Tennessee which registered a gain of 11.3 per cent. The political significance of this becomes apparent when it is remembered that Southern representation in Congress is almost exclusively Democratic.

Added significance is attached to the fact that population growth is highest in those areas, with the exception of the Far West, where buying power is lowest and educational and cultural facilities are weakest. Thus more people are apparently being added to those groups which are a drag upon the Nation's economy and who frequently are not given the education necessary to a self-perpetuating democracy. This fact, perhaps more than any other now being disclosed by the census returns, is a challenge to the Nation.

How long the present backing up of surplus population upon farms and how long the current contraction in the rate of urban growth will continue, nobody at the Census Bureau dares predict. The only certitude is, they say, that the present course, so radically different from that existing since the Civil War, will increase the influence of the rural dweller, particularly in the South, and cause a reorientation of American economy.

Joseph G. Harrison

The Week in Focus: U. S.-Canada Plan Joint Defense; Britain Offers Naval Bases

Draft Bill Stalled in Senate Greece Fears Italian Attack

By Josephine B. Ripley

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the first time since the Nazi Blitzkrieg flashed out of Polish skies, it has failed to follow through. The British Isles took a heavy pounding last week and withstood the blow.

Next came a mysterious lull; then renewed attacks, less massive. Then "single bomber" raids. Then long-range shelling of convoys and the English coast.

Is the German High Command feinting? Or, as seems probable, is the war entering a new phase—a phase geared to less favorable weather conditions, and possibly concentrated on blockade rather than wide land objectives?

Whatever the answer, Britain faces the future with greater confidence than it has dared to feel since France collapsed. It is cheered by successful defense of its homeland after some 16 days of intensive war. It is encouraged by increased armament production at home, by receipt of supplies from America. And it is obviously elated over prospect of strongest diplomatic relationship with the United States in history.

Defense preparations in the United States took a new trend this week, with President Roosevelt's announcement of the establishment of a Joint Defense Board with Canada, and Great Britain's offer of the lease of strategic naval bases in the Western Hemisphere.

Public opinion so far has taken it all very quietly. Whether this signifies any swing from earlier sentiments of strict isolationism remains to be seen, for Congress has not yet spoken.

That such sentiment is present and active is evident in the bogging down of the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill in Senate opposition. In fact so serious is its plight that the President found it necessary to try to give it aid by a stern declaration on the urgency of the measure, and definite repudiation of the compromise postponement amendment.

Temper of the Senate was apparent, however, in its refusal to limit debate on the bill even after Presidential prodding for quick action.

North of the Border

Defense news of the week: President Roosevelt's announcement of joint U. S.-Canadian Defense Board. Within four days personnel was named. It included for the U. S., Mayor La Guardia and five other members, representing Army, Navy and State Departments.

Of equal interest was Great Britain's offer of 99-year lease to the United States of strategic defense bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere. It came in a ringing speech of Prime Minister Churchill to the House of Commons. Like the Mississippi, he said, Anglo-American co-operation will roll on toward "broader lands and better days."

There was news value, too, in persistent efforts of the Administration to put through transfer by sale, or other means, of 50 over-age destroyers to England. Some eminent legal opinion said the President himself had authority to release the ships. Naval men assured that they could be made available within a week.

Rumors that the Canadian-U. S. agreement might involve American patrol of Canadian waters were quickly silenced by Washington. Just an irresponsible story, charged the President.

Results of "studies relating to sea, land and air problems" of the two countries by the new Board will come later.

Military circles favored acceptance of the British offer of naval and air base leases. No transfer of sovereignty is involved, Britain assured its people, and denied any thought of seeking military alliance with the United States. Just "association of interests for common purposes."

Public support of sending over-age destroyers to England was urged by Ambassador Bullitt of France in a speech at Philadelphia. He appealed, too, for action on the Burke-Wadsworth draft bill, slowed down to a virtual standstill by opposition and delaying amendments.

That the Administration is really worried about the bill became evident later in the week when the President himself spoke. He favored conscription, he said, wanted the bill to go through at once. He repudiated the Maloney amendment for draft postponement. But a war-cautious Senate refused to be hurried: a filibuster threatened. Communists are alleged to have been responsible for many letters to Congress urging opposition to the bill.

Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News

Now Listen, Boys

Herblock, Saint Paul Pioneer Press

"That's the Man to Fear!"

Bishop, St. Louis Star-Times

Keep Them From Being Stepping Stones

Crisis in Greece

Hopes that all had been forgiven in the recent Greek-Italian incident have been dashed.

Warnings that Italy may invade Greece if it suspected Britain of plans to occupy Greek islands came from a high Fascist source. And it was reported that Il Duce's troops were mobilizing on the Greek-Albanian border.

More Greek troops were called to the colors, and the country is tense with alarm. Britain, it was reported, will stand by its guarantee to support Greece against any threat to its independence.

Apparently to no avail were appeals to Germany to restrain its axis partner. Meantime, rumors were heard of Turkish asistance to Greece in case of an Italian invasion. And the Greek military staff was said to have consulted with Russian military experts.

Elsewhere in the Balkans the price of peace was high. Rumania must pay. Negotiations for ceding part of Transylvania to Hungary, and Dobruja to Bulgaria are in process. Germany demands these concessions from King Carol that there may be "peace" in the Balkans.

After Blitzkrieg What?

Blitzkrieg over Britain seems to have momentarily folded up. At least, so far as mass air attacks are concerned. After Aug. 20, there was a tapering off in the German raids, with pick-up late in the week of raids over southern England.

Long-distance shelling across the Channel seems to indicate a feeler in another direction. An English convoy dodged the shots. Not so fortunate, however, was the town of Dover. Britain answered by R. A. F. bomb attacks on the German gun emplacements, and returned cross-Channel shelling.

Germany blamed bad flying weather for its sudden change in tactics, and sent an ominous warning to London that its parachute troops must be treated "according to international law." London believes its toll of German planes too costly in the face of British individual fighter superiority.

England, renewed in confidence by plucky defense of its island fortress, continued nightly dispatch of R. A. F. squadrons to pound at German military supply sources in Germany, France and the Netherlands. Italian objectives, too, came in for their share of bombs from Britain.

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the British blockade could not be broken for food ships to Europe. "Let Hitler bear his responsibilities to the full," he said. On the subject of destroyers, he expressed hope that "our friends across the ocean will send us a timely reinforcement." And ferried safely across the Atlantic, he announced, has been "an immense mass of munitions of all kinds."

In the Near East, however, Britain admitted one defeat. British troops were withdrawn from Somaliland. Italy was jubilant. Italian forces swarmed into the capital of Berbera. But the move was not unexpected in England. Failure of French-Somaliland support made further resistance futile without reinforcements. And those reinforcements were busy elsewhere.

England still holds the Arabian port of Aden. Australian and British forces guard the Suez. And, says Britain warningly, the capital of Berbera is particularly vulnerable to naval attack.

Military observers have it that the Near East or Egypt may be the next arena of Blitzkrieg if Germany finds it impracticable to invade the British Isles.

A Challenge Refused

Perhaps the promised "surprise" in Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech was his debate-challenge to President Roosevelt.

It was declined at the White House. The President had no time for campaigning this year; he was a busy man these days. Secretary Ickes came back in political "answer" to the Willkie address. He labeled the debate invitation "cheap bravado," and set off the 1940 campaign fireworks in a sizzling attack on the Republican candidate and his policies.

Edward J. Flynn, successor to Mr. Farley as Democratic National Committee Chairman, shot his first arrow into the air in a radio speech on the same night. He promised "a rousing Democratic victory in November."

Meanwhile, President Roosevelt went on his way inspecting United States defenses, and Mr. Willkie mapped out a 3,800-mile campaign tour over 18 States—one of the longest single campaign trips on record.

Mercy Ships

Finally approved by both Houses is the bill to permit American vessels to evacuate children from European war zones.

This does not mean, however, that ships will shove off today—or even tomorrow. Safe assurance conduct must be obtained for the boats from all belligerent Governments. That is a requirement of the bill.

Refusal of Germany to give a similar pledge of safety to U. S. rescue ship American Legion bringing American refugees from Finland raised question of whether "mercy ships" will sail after all.

Meanwhile, British child evacuees arrived on their own boats, bright-eyed at American scenes and delighted with the abundance of American ice cream.

Purge in Japan

Japan, in a spectacular foreign service shake-up, has recalled 40 of its foreign diplomats. These include Ambassadors, Ministers and others in diplomatic service.

They will be replaced by appointees of the new totalitarian government under Prince Konoye. The move was described as preparatory to a "diplomatic offensive" which will free Japan's diplomacy from "toadyism."

At Shanghai the United States bumped up against Japanese determination to occupy the entire British sector of the International Settlement upon withdrawal of the British troops. A temporary agreement was reached while further negotiations are to determine the final division of Settlement control. That the United States is not apprehensive over the outcome is apparent in departure of Admiral Hart, United States Asiatic Fleet Commander, who came to Shanghai in a hurry last week on word of the British troop withdrawal.

On the Chinese-Japanese warfront, Japan resumed determined bombing of Chungking after a 48-hour let-up. So severe was the attack that compulsory removal of all civilians was considered. Only high officials would remain. Reconstruction of newly destroyed homes and shops has been forbidden.

In France

"Industrial democracy" has been ended in France. Government "commissars" will supervise each industry. Workers' and employers' unions will be dissolved. And control committtees called "committees of organization" will pass on vital matters.

In England, Frenchmen fight with the British, and in America a crusade for the restoration of free France is under way. A new group, "France Forever," set up headquarters in Philadelphia.

In unoccupied France, Nazi officials were said to be making the rounds of internment camps. Their object was to seek for fugitive German nationals. Long lists of names are being checked.

Scandal in Argentina

Political scandal burst into flame in Argentina this week. President Ortiz resigned because of it. A Senate resolution named two of his Cabinet in the Palermo land scandal, and associated him by implication, he said.

Supporters of the President predicted that the Legislature would give their leader a vote of confidence and all factions in Congress decided to reject his resignation.

Fear was held of a government upset and at least temporary dictatorship should President Ortiz leave his office.

Bahamian Governor

Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David—now Duke of Windsor—took his oath of office as Governor of the Bahamas Aug. 17.

Both the Duke and Duchess look forward to a U. S. visit. Their final destination, however, would be his ranch in Calgary, said the Duke. "That's the only property I own in the world now, you know," he told reporters.

15 Years Expected to Be Taken In Rebuilding Inner Rotterdam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, The Netherlands, Aug. 24—The extent of damage to Rotterdam by the systematic air raids that were almost co-ordinate with the capitulation of the Netherlands to Germany is indicated by estimates that 20,000 workmen and 1,300 freight cars will be required for the next six months to clean up the ruins.

Some 350 streets, 26,000 houses and several hundred stores and office buildings will have to be cleared away before rebuilding of the Netherland's harbor and commercial city can begin.

[Neutral observers have pointed out that the extensive damage to Rotterdam was possible because the city was virtually undefended from the air, affording an open target to low-flying German bombers in mass formation.]

According to Dr. W. Witteveen the rebuilding of the inner part of Rotterdam will take 15 years to complete. Dr. Witteveen is an engineer appointed by the Reich's commissioner to take charge of this work. The question of whether the necessary money and credits will be available is an important factor which is as yet unsettled.

The work of clearing has only been in progress for three months. In its various phases it will continue until 1941 under the direction of the Netherlands Heide-Maatschappy, an organization for the protection of Holland's open spaces.

As to the actual rebuilding plans, the Rotterdam building inspectors so far know only what must not be done. Personal initiative of the Rotterdammers themselves will be restricted, and while the war continues the execution of the work runs certain dangers. The authorities appear inclined to wait before outlining any really extensive projects.

One of the first buildings to be erected, however, will be the rebuilt and extended telephone central of the municipality. Along with the municipal library, which was not damaged, the telephone building will be designed on an expansive scale. The Nutsspaarbank, a large savings bank, is one of the buildings spared.

Whatever the development of the new Rotterdam may be it is certain that the Coolsingel (the broad new street where are the City Hall, the Bourse, the Post Office and other buildings) will remain the heart of the city.

What Rotterdam may come to look like precisely it is not possible to say. Fifteen years of hard work, at least, appears the price of Rotterdam's reconstruction.

Coral Reef Has Filler

HONOLULU (AP)—Remote Canton island, a coral horseshoe set in the vast Pacific, now has a hotel complete with movies and other modern conveniences. It is a stopping place on the new Pan American Airways route to New Zealand.

State Manager System Success in Minnesota

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—One of the novel but important governmental experiments of the age, the so-called state manager system in Minnesota, has, according to the books, proved its success. It might be natural to expect under the Nation's youngest Governor, Harold E. Stassen, new ideas in administration. But the proof is in the pudding, and in this case the pudding has been eaten and found good.

After more than a year in operation the new Department of Administration, established in 1939 under Governor Stassen's far-reaching reorganization bill, has produced a record all in black, a contrast, they will tell you here, with the mounting deficits of recent years.

Governor Stassen, and his Commissioner of Administration, Leslie M. Gravlin, say—and the books bear them out—that $13,000,000 is a conservative estimate of the amount saved in the past year or so under this system. It shows up in deficit and debt reductions.

There are those in Minnesota who shrug their shoulders and suggest that any reasonably efficient administration could have done the same thing. It was, they say, just a matter of not doing some of the things the previous Farmer-Labo. Administration did. It would appear, though, from a study of the books and of the operation of the system, that the new plan must get most of the credit for the improvement, regardless of the honesty or efficiency of past administrations.

The new department is in a sense a sort of glorified central purchasing office. But the plan goes further than that, so far as to confer powers which even Mr. Gravlin admits "could" be dangerous in the hands of unscrupulous persons. But Governor Stassen, himself never accused of insincerity or dishonesty, chose Mr. Gravlin for his accounting and executive ability and his honesty. And the combination, close observers here hold, has given the State an administration free of those things which might be possible under such a plan.

Controls All Expenditures

The plan is briefly this: The Governor, with the consent of the Senate, appoints a Commissioner of Administration, a polite term for state manager. The job has been likened to that of a city manager, but the parallel carries only to a point. The State Manager doesn't name the heads, or actually oversee the operation, of other state departments. But he does grip tightly the purse strings of those departments. He has absolute and final authority—with, of course the approval of the Governor—over every single state expenditure.

That means that he can, for his own good reasons, refuse release of funds, even though such funds are appropriated by the Legislature.

Of course, there is a State Auditor, elected by the people, who prepares a quarterly report and annual statements, and who sets up a uniform accounting system. And there also is a Public Examiner, appointed by the Governor with Senatorial consent, who makes a yearly audit of the books. And all state taxes are administered by the Commissioner of Taxation.

But when it comes to spending state money—that's up to Mr. Gravlin. He helps the Governor make up a budget of estimated expenses for all departments every two years. The Legislature then appropriates the needed money But, from then on, it isn't just a matter of each department proceeding to spend all it has been allotted. Mr. Gravlin parcels out the money as it's needed. And he and his staff go quite a ways in determining whether the money asked for is actually needed or not If it isn't, there's no money, whether or not the entire appropriation has been used up.

Does this idea set well with the department heads? Mr. Gravlin smilingly admits that there are occasional kicks, but says, modestly and earnestly, that as a whole the relationships within the administration are harmonious.

Here's how it works. Some time ago the Game and Fish Department said it wanted concrete floors in some of the fish pens at one of the game farms. An engineer from Mr. Gravlin's office—an engineer, mind you, not a bookkeeper or ward politician—was sent up to look things over. He decided that concrete floors weren't necessary, and so reported. The department got no concrete floors.

The Commissioner's reasons for withholding money, in other words, are practical rather than political. On the other hand Mr. Gravlin is quick to emphasize that the policy is to educate and not "sandbag" appealing department heads into accepting the new system. And there has been a tendency toward leniency where there is doubt as to the need, or lack of it, of some expenditure.

Savings Considerable

But the mere wisdom of expenditures is not the only determining factor. At the bottom of it is the old-fashioned idea of living within income. It is the job of the Commissioner to figure out ahead how much revenue there may be and then to arrange the spending, not on the basis of what has been appropriated, but on the basis of how much money is going to be spent.

The savings through this controlled purchasing, which covers everything from road building to buying pencils, has resulted, the books show, in a cut in the revenue fund deficit from $3,782,000 on July 1, 1939, to about $2,782,000 on that date this year.

The biggest item, though, is the slicing of the bonded debt since Mr. Stassen came in on Jan. 1, 1939, from about $129,000,000, to around $121,000,000.

Most of the rest of the saving came about through erasing the independent Highway Department deficit of $3,000,000 and building a surplus of $700,000.

Some of the saving has come from a cutting of what Mr. Gravlin insists were 4,500 useless employees from the pay roll. There was a saving too of $25,000 a year through abolishment of the State flour testing mill, long a center of controversy.

Some departments, notably the Forestry and Liquor Divisions, were cut originally by the Legislature, then chopped off some more by Mr. Gravlin.

As for t se pencils—Mr. Gravlin likes to illustrate with things which hit close to home and can be more readily appreciated by the layman—they now pay 25 cents a dozen, instead of 32½, and buy them from the same company

Mr. Gravlin was graduated from Hamline University, here in St Paul, where he studied a lot about political economy. He worked on newspapers in St. Paul and with governmental research bureaus here and in Providence, R. I. He doesn't look like a whip-cracker and certainly not like a politician, which he isn't. In fact he aptly describes himself to a visitor when, in an attempt to modestly shift the credit for his accomplishments onto others, said of Governor Stassen. "He's calm, friendly, and soothing."

Washington Record

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

President: Returned from Hyde Park.

Announced jointly with Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada that the United States and Canada have established a joint board to weigh all questions of mutual interest.

Nominated Claude R. Wickard to be Secretary of Agriculture and Paul Appelby to be Under-Secretary.

Signed bills increasing SEC's authority to regulate investment trusts.

Asked for enactment of Burke-Wadsworth Compulsory Conscription bill.

Senate: Approved bill to amend the Neutrality Act to permit American ships to transport refugee children from Europe. Ruled the Lee amendment to the Compulsory Training bill out of order and accepted the Lodge Amendment to limit the number of men who can be called under the measure to 800,000.

Confirmed nomination of Edward Dana Durand to the Tariff Commission.

House: Approved the conference report on the bill authorizing the President to call out the National Guard and reserves. Passed a bill to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Approved the Neutrality Act amendment to permit United States ships to evacuate children from war zones. Passed a bill empowering the President to requisition machine tools awaiting shipment abroad.

State Department: Announced that any foreign diplomatic or consular official who was unacceptable to any other American government would not be acceptable hereafter to the United States.

Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator announced that additional loans had been authorized for the Rubber Reserve Company for the purchase of reserve stock, making the total rubber reserve of 400,000 tons.

Increase in Jobs Reported

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins said yesterday that continued stimulation of industry by defense work and further gains in construction helped to provide 130,000 new jobs between mid-June and mid-July, raising the number of persons employed to a new high for 1940.

Miss Perkins placed the number at work during July in nonagricultural industries at 35,600,000, or about 1,000,000 more than in the same period last year.

She said that private and public construction had added 75,000 workers, a figure which was offset by a similar decline in wholesale and retail trade employment.

However, around 77,000 new jobs were said to have been added in industries aided directly or indirectly by the defense program. These included:

Aircraft, 7,000; shipbuilding, 4,700; engine manufacture, 3,100; machine tools, 1,600, and aluminum manufactures and explosives, 1,000.

Other manufacturing industries stimulated by Government or war orders, she said, were:

Iron and steel, 20,000; woolen and worsted goods, 14,500; shoes, 13,800; men's clothing, 8,600; and cotton goods, 5,800.

The automobile industry showed a decline of 90,000 workers due to the changeover to new models but larger than seasonal gains were reported for the slaughtering and meat-packing, radio and phonograph, and book and job printing industries.

Despite the increase in factory employment, weekly pay rolls declined about $2,900,000 or 1.5 per cent. Miss Perkins said pay rolls normally were reduced during the month due to shutdowns for inventory and the July 4 holiday.

Native Queensland Police Discharge Duties Faithfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland—Decision of the Federal Government to create a native police force for the northern territory has been hailed in Australia as a new departure in enforcement of the law. But there has been a native police force in this State of Queensland for 20 years past.

The fact that this force is unknown even to the vast majority of Australians is the greatest tribute to its efficiency. For it has proven remarkably successful in preventing law-breaking by the natives.

Chief reason for the success of the force is probably the care with which it is chosen. Enlisted men are not rejected because of failure to measure up to physical standards, they are sought for character and intelligence. Recently one small policeman was asked how he managed to bring the local giant to jail. "I walk up to him and say: 'Follow me in King George's name'," he replied, "and when I reach the jail there he is right back of me."

The laws enforced by the native police are not those of the Queensland Government, but the code framed by the Tribal Councils who are elected by the natives for three years. They cover "offenses" which would be very amusing in some white communities. One of the worst offenses for women in most of the settlements is to prove careless cooks or to neglect their housework.

Each settlement has its own courthouse and jail and the usual punishments are fines running from one shilling to 10 shillings.

The lawbreaker who cannot pay usually is sent to work for several days on one of the roads around the settlement.

There is no lack of recruits for the police force because the man on the force has a uniform and is looked up to by everyone. The pay is not high, but the khaki shirts and pants, the broad brimmed hats and badges are a powerful incentive. The enlisted men regard themselves as holding positions of trust, and not one member of the force has ever been disrated or dismissed.

A white official on Thursday Island recently saw a native policeman from Cowal creek, near Cape York, rush into his office one day, cast down his uniform and shout "Me finish. Me not policeman any more" and then bolt out again.

A visit to the mainland uncovered the fact that the man had lost his temper with his wife and (contrary to the law) had beaten her. Overcome with grief at his act he had gone to the local police station, charged himself with the beating and fined himself a shilling. Then he had rushed to the beach, taken a boat which he paddled to Thursday island and resigned.

Arrowheads Made Modern Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Making Indian arrowheads from Obsidian (volcanic glass), flint, moss agate, petrified wood, quartz and glass is a hobby which brings much pleasure to Jacob P. Lambert, Ogden railroad employee, who learned the art as a boy from a tribe of Shoshone Indians in Idaho. He is an adopted member of the Bannock tribe.

He turns out a sharp, perfectly shaped arrowhead after 10 minutes of chipping with a small piece of carborundum stone. Indians, he says, make them in approximately the same time.

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Washington Sideglances

A letter from the wife of the 'Boss' of the Senate—Mr. Willkie's farms and the New Deal—Hats and their labels at defense conference—The red, white, and blue—Radio weighs nonpolitical speeches.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Always prepared: Senator Alexander Wiley, the Republican Senator from Wisconsin, who wrote the Garners a friendly little note saying it's "lonesome and strange" in the Senate since they went home received a reply this week from Mrs. Garner.

"I am staying in a state of preparedness to return to Washington at a moment's notice," confided the Vice-President's wife. "We are really enjoying life down here despite hot weather, but when the 'Boss' says he would like to get back up there and persuade some of you back on the straight and narrow, then I will be ready."

Consistent: It was wise of Republican presidential nominee Wendell L. Willkie to indorse the Roosevelt Administration's farm program.

Claude R. Wickard, the new Secretary of Agriculture, has looked up the record and found that all five of the Willkie farms in Indiana are receiving government funds in compliance with the New deal crop control regulations.

Knox hats: Reporters waiting for an important conference between Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and others to break up fell to examining the officials' straw hats. Mr. Stimson's hat, they discovered, was a "Knox," but Mr. Knox's wasn't. He had however, penciled in the word "Knox" in the hat band. Eagle-eyed reporters threatened to report him to the Federal Trade Commission for unauthorized labeling.

Red, white & Blue: With patriotism an ascending emotion these days, officialdom is becoming flag conscious again. When James V. Forrestal took the oath of office as Undersecretary of the Navy this week, Secretary Knox had a new flag ready for him. It will have a white anchor and stars on a red field.

The Secretary's flag is blue with white anchor and stars; the Assistant Secretary has the same design in blue on a white field.

Nonpolitical: President Roosevelt's idea of making his end of the 1940 presidential campaign "nonpolitical" has the radio companies in something of a dither.

They have promised the Republicans that if the President makes a speech on free radio time that proves to be political, they will give Mr. Willkie similar time.

On Labor Day, Mr. Roosevelt will make two speeches in Tennessee, dedicating Chickamauga Dam and the Great Smokies National Park. Both, he has announced, will be nonpolitical.

But radio officials won't take his word for it. Broadcasting executives will listen in, then go into a huddle and hand down a decision. It's a ticklish job they've cut out for themselves.

Questions of State Policy Face California Voters

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Major questions of State policy are forcing themselves on the people of California this year, despite the strong pull of national politics and European affairs on public attention.

Should the Legislature meet every year instead of every two years? Is it wise for the Legislature to delegate much of its important work to committees with executive authority, both during the session and recess? Should the State adopt daylight saving time? Is it wise to permit drilling for oil in State parks? What about the courts? Are they clogged because there are not enough judges or because of inefficiency in handling cases?

These and other important questions which are specifically listed below, confront the voters of California, questions which vitally affect State finances and State progress. In addition to rejecting or approving these measures, 16 proposed amendments to the State Constitution and one initiative measure, the voters must help the Nation choose a President and Vice-President, elect a United States Senator, fill 20 seats in the National House of Representatives, 20 in the State Senate, 80 in the State Assembly, and confirm three justices to the Supreme Court and six to District Courts of Appeal.

Daylight Time on List

The initiative measure, if passed, would affect everyone in California since it would swing the State to daylight saving time when Eastern parts of the United States make the change. The State formerly had daylight time. Later it was rejected. Industries, which operate on time schedules, such as radio stations whose network programs are upset when the East changes time, are particularly eager for the State to fall in line. It is believed if California switched each year to daylight time, other Western States might also decide to do so.

The 16 proposed amendments to the State Constitution, listed as they are numbered, and not according to importance, follow.

No. 1. All liens, mortgages, and other encumbrances on property of persons receiving old-age pensions, if held by a California county as security, must be released, considered paid.

No. 2. Either house of Legislature may set up executive committees, during session or recess, for important work.

No. 6. All claims against property of old-age pensioners, held by State of California as security, must be released and considered paid.

No. 9. The Superior Court shall have right to review orders, decisions, or determinations of any State officer, administrative board or commission.

Water, Pensions, and Debts

No. 24. Denies Legislature right to lend or donate money or use State, county, or city credit to any person, association, or corporation; enables irrigation districts to secure stock in any international water system necessary for its use; safeguards pensions to veterans; enables treasurer of any city or county or city and county to transfer "temporarily" funds from bond or debt accounts to meet maintenance expenses; provides for municipal election in Glendale, Calif., Los Angeles County, to free surplus funds of Public Service Department to replace water mains.

No. 27. Grants Legislature right to regulate method of making returns of elections for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

No. 29. Provides for annual meeting instead of biennial meeting of Legislature; sets legislators' salaries at $100 monthly, mileage at 5 cents a mile; and expense money of $8 a day while sessions are in progress; provides for Governor's budget message within first five days of session, but empowers him to amend or supplement it at any time before or after passage of budget; limits appropriations from general fund of State, exclusive of those for public schools, to not more than 5 per cent of appropriations; real and personal property to provide 25 per cent of funds; rider on returns in election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor.

Efficiency of Courts

No. 32. Enables Legislature to increase number of judges in District Courts of Appeal; limits original jurisdiction in Supreme Court to cases calling for capital penalty. Many members of State Bar support amendment, although it does not provide additional judges, which they say is essential. Competent students of courts insist more judges are not the need but simply more efficiency.

No. 33. Legislature may authorize sale of State park lands whenever it appears that such lands contain valuable deposits of oil or gas, and that the value of such deposits may exceed the value of the lands for recreational purposes.

No. 36. Exempts all vessels, except yachts of more than 50 tons, in any State port from taxation except for State purposes until and including Jan. 1, 1955.

Personal Liability

No. 42. Enables State, counties, cities, school districts, etc., to provide insurance against personal liability of any public officials incurred while acting in connection with work.

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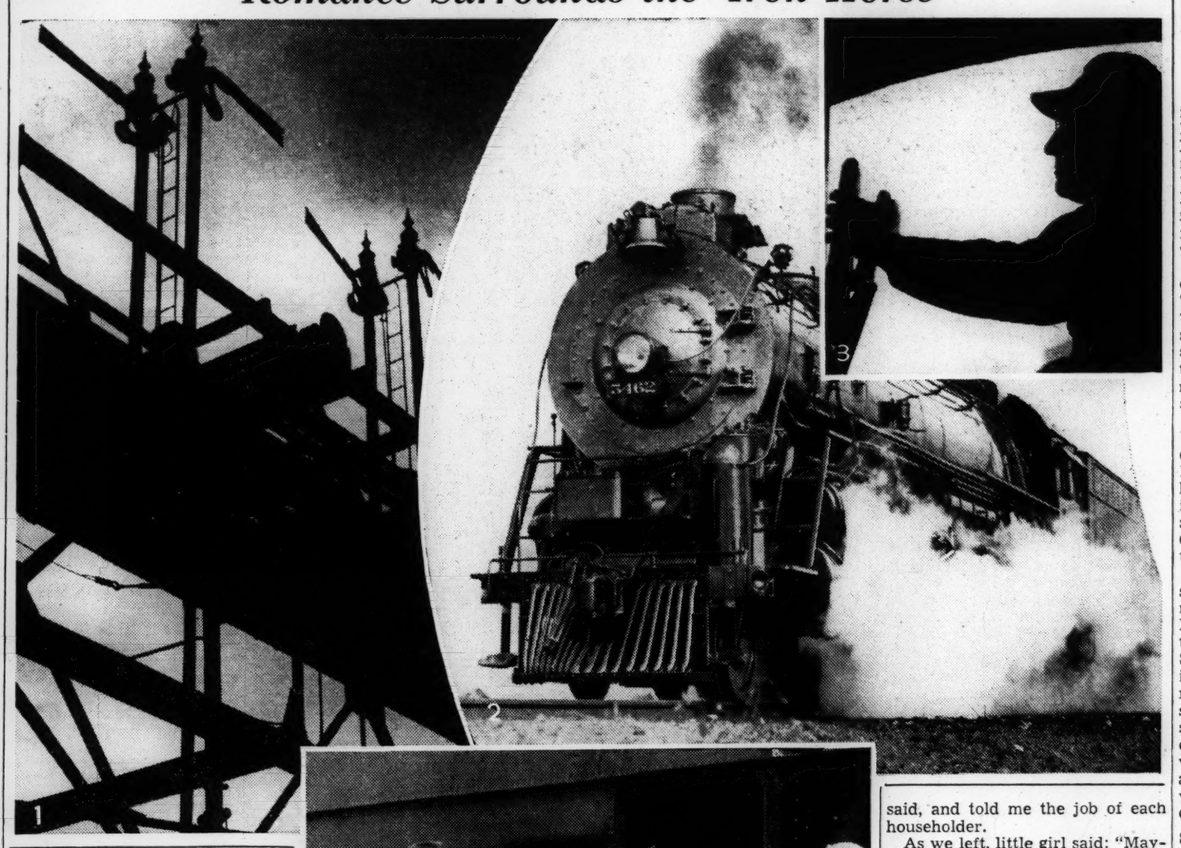

W de World; By a Staff Photographer; Roberts

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Butler Writes About Origins Of Peace Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—The motives and the program of a foremost peace-seeking organization, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, as seen through the eyes of its leader, are set forth by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of the Endowment, in the second volume of his autobiography, "Across the Busy Years," published by Charles Scribners Sons this week.

The book, which deals also with Dr. Butler's work on behalf of world peace and with problems of government in the United States, sets forth in chapter three the reason for his interest in international understanding and the circumstances of his enlisting of the late Andrew Carnegie in the work of promoting peace.

"When in 1910," Dr. Butler wrote, "I had persuaded Andrew Carnegie to establish the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the way opened for well organized and systematic education of public opinion throughout the civilized world. The work was set up in three Divisions—Intercourse and Education, International Law and Economics and History."

Matters were hardly under way when the World War came, but resources were husbanded, and at the war's end, the funds were used for reconstruction; for rebuilding the library at Belgrade, in Serbia; the library of Rheims in France; the library of the University of Louvain, in Belgium, and for the reconstruction of the Commune of Fargniers, in the Aisne.

Declaring that his experiences as a student in Germany, France and England made it impossible thereafter to look upon any civilized nation as in isolation from the rest of the world, Dr. Butler writes:

"The international mind is nothing other than that habit of thinking of foreign relations and business, and that habit of dealing with them, which regards the several nations of the civilized world as friendly and co-operating equals in aiding the progress of civilization, in developing commerce and industry and in spreading enlightenment and culture throughout the world.

"Peace," he adds later, "is not an ideal at all; it is a state attendant upon the achievement of an ideal. The ideal itself is human liberty, justice and the honorable conduct of an orderly and humane society. Given this, a durable peace follows naturally as a matter of course."

Old N. Y. Theater Faces Auction Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Provincetown Playhouse at 133 Macdougal Street in Greenwich Village, Manhattan, where some of the foremost actors and actresses of the American theater got their start, is to go on the auction block within the next month or two, according to Siegel and Boriss, a New York law firm. The announcement said that Mrs. Jennie Delardi, owner of the theater for more than 25 years, had lost control of the property and that the New York State Supreme Court had appointed a receiver to take it over.

Mrs. Delardi has the right, however, up to the time of the sale, to redeem the playhouse and three other lots that constitute a single parcel of land over which the Drydock Savings Bank holds a first mortgage and Arnold Boriss, father of a member of the law firm making the announcement, the second mortgage.

Note to Jalopy Owners

Among the materials used by the automobile industry are gold, silver, diamonds, garnet, onyx, platinum and radium.

Railroad Workers' Creed: Courtesy and Efficiency

"Polling the People," when done by R. H. Markham, is not a poll for political purposes. In a series of 27 articles written especially for The Christian Science Monitor, this native Kansan mingles with the common people, talks with them—bus drivers, waiters, clerks, farmers, housewives—and records sympathetically their opinions, problems, ambitions, and achievements. Following is the twenty-first article.

By R. H. Markham

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—I have spent many days with American railroad men. They live on wheels, so are the most complete embodiments of a civilization that makes its living from wheels. Let us see what kind of people they are.

In Salt Lake City, Utah, we planned to take a train going west, and arrived at the station with a very small margin of time. I had to check four pieces of baggage but was preceded by others trying to check theirs, too So, I grew nervous. To make matters worse, a rather old suitcase of a young lady in front of me flew apart, as it was placed on the baggage counter.

The hard-pressed baggage clerk remarked: "It can't go that way, can it?"

"No," exclaimed the woman in consternation, "what shall I do?"

"I'll tie it up," answered the clerk smiling. He gave the lady her check and, as she went away, bound up her suitcase in a masterly way, with strong cord he had at hand. On finishing, he commented, "I guess she didn't have time to fix it."

Peak of Courtesy

She was a carefree tourist and he an exceedingly busy railroad man, working furiously to get a pile of baggage ready for a fast train, but he had time to fix a stranger's suitcase. No Count could have been more gracious.

This is an outstanding case, but typical of railroad men. Almost without exception they are gallant, kind, efficient. In very few public places are women and children treated with such consideration as on trains.

"Don't hurry, lady," said a brakeman on one of the fastest western trains, to a rather timid grandmother who had just climbed aboard, "I'll help you to your seat."

"Is that all right?" asked an efficient hostess in a Colorado flier as she handed a young mother a bottle of milk she had warmed for baby.

Sort of Fraternity

"Let me bring you another pillow," said a porter in Nevada to a mother who was trying to put two little tots comfortably to bed on one pillow in a coach. He rushed away and got her another—free.

I saw a brakeman in Minnesota take special pains with the clumsy baggage of a lady who could hardly speak English, and still wore a black kerchief on her head, just as she had in Hungary.

There exists a sort of railroad fraternity, to which most railroad workers are proud to belong. At the Black Butte railway station, in the mountain forests of Northern California, I came upon a young employee of the Southern Pacific.

"Train about due?" I asked.

"I guess so," he answered, "but I don't work here. I just came up with a freight train and am going back on the extra engine."

"Brakeman?"

"Yes."

"I didn't know the railroads were taking on young men," I commented.

"This line has just hired a dozen that I know of," he declared.

"Is being a brakeman a good job?"

"I'll say it is."

"Can you work up?"

"Some day, I might be a conductor; that's good enough for me!"

"Good pay?"

Lot of Money

"I earned $7.30 this afternoon, just bringing the train 100 miles. Don't you call that good?"

I heartily admitted seven dollars looked good to me, even without the 30 cents. I rejoiced with this young man, who felt he was arriving.

In Kansas City I went with a mutual acquaintance to call on the family of a freight brakeman. Father was at work. Mother, little son, little daughter, and larger son received us. We sat on a comfortable sofa in a pleasant sitting room, containing a piano among other good pieces of furniture. The alert girl crawled up on her mother's knee and asked, "Who's that?"

The mother told her my name.

"Well, who's he?"

The mother had a hard time explaining. And I would too. A policeman, fireman, milkman, mailman, soldier could be explained, but what could be said about an ordinary person!

In a moment the little girl climbed up on mother's knee and whispered something more. Mother assented and little girl ran away.

"We've just been to Sunday School," mother explained, "and Elsie wanted to know if she should change her Sunday dress."

Tour of "Defenses"

Little boy grew friendly and urged me to see his "soldier" tent. So I did.

"It's got a flag," he said. "We're on the first line. I'm a horseman, scouting the enemy."

The older brother showed me his garden, the lawn he kept mowed, and the rim of beautiful flowers about it.

"Will you be a railroad man?" I asked.

"I don't know. In summer I think maybe I will; in winter I decide I won't," he answered.

"Why?"

"Well, now when we move Kansas's wheat, daddy works 8 or 10 shifts a week and makes lots of money; but in the winter he may work only 2 or 3," the lad explained.

This family lives in a pleasant part of the city on a street of small, well-painted houses, surrounded with smooth, green lawns.

"Who are your neighbors?" I asked.

"All railroad men," older brother said, and told me the job of each householder.

As we left, little girl said: "Maybe we'll see you in Washington; we're going to visit grandpa."

This hop from Kansas City to Washington seemed nothing to her. Free transit is one of the rewards of railroad work.

Never Alone on Train

Passing through North Dakota, I conversed with a woman.

"Been to the Fair?" I asked her.

"Yes."

"All alone?"

"I'm never alone when I travel," she answered. "I always meet up with some other railroad woman; we're like a big family; I'll be more lonely when I get back."

"To St. Paul?"

"No, Duluth."

"I guess you must live alone."

"Yes, I'm a widow. My husband was a station master; left me a nice house; I rent most of it."

"Do the children live near?"

"My son is an editor in Superior, my daughter a high school teacher."

At Ogden, Utah, I asked a Negro: "Are there many colored people here?"

"Quite a few."

"What do they do?"

"Railroading."

Different Category

To cook or make beds or serve on a train is far different from doing that in a hotel. It makes one a member of the estimable fraternity of railroaders.

In Topeka, Kan., I had lunch with a railroad accountant. He took me from his beautiful home on a delightful elm-arched street to the station in his new automobile.

"This country's get to be run by businessmen, not by labor agitators," he declared, speaking like a railroad president. His salary is less than that of a master workman in the grimy Topeka railroad shops, but his white collar inspires a white collar solidarity.

No other single agency has done more for the development of America than railroads. Their service is prodigious, their pay roll enormous, their relations to the public exemplary. Taken as a whole, railroad employees are among the most stable and prosperous of Americans. Their independent spirit and sobriety make them admirable citizens; their magnificent loyalty preserves our sleek fliers as the safest, most comfortable, most reliable vehicles on earth; their faithful service is one of the chief foundations of American prosperity.

This aspect of our industrialization provides a basis for a good life.

Tobey Demands Probe of FCC

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire said yesterday he had received information that "some members of the Federal Trade Communications Commission have in the past received perquisites, favors or gifts" from radiocasters.

He made public a letter to members of the Commission inquiring whether they had received such favors and at the same time introduced a resolution calling for a Senate investigation of the FCC's administration of the Communications Act and of possible monopoly in the radio equipment industry.

Third Term Big Bar

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, said that sentiment against a third term might be "a determining factor in a lot of States" in the November election.

"The sentiment against a third term for the President is stronger than most people realize," he asserted at a press conference.

New Willkie Aid

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Representative Robert G. Allen (D) of Pennsylvania has been appointed Treasurer of the National Committee of Democrats-for-Willkie.

Willkie Urges Investigation Of WPA Role in Election Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 24—Continuing to map his campaign along lines of boldest strategy, Wendell L. Willkie, Republican presidential nominee, today had two more spectacular moves against the New Deal opposition in the record as he readied his political portfolio for return to his Indiana base in Rushville early next week.

One of these was strongest condemnation of New Deal spending "for political purposes" in the sense that federal policy in this field was so "flagrant" as to come within the scope of the Hatch Act penalties; the other was an active bid to round up dissident Roman Catholic support.

The private luncheon talk Mr. Willkie had with Archbishop Francis J. Spellman, confidant of Pope Pius XII, at the Episcopal residence here yesterday was a leading topic in political quarters, where it was said that thousands of Roman Catholic adherents were now off the New Deal reservation.

In his thrust at federal relief spending that would capitalize human need for political purposes, Mr. Willkie called the attention of the Attorney General of the United States to "the interesting and striking coincidence" of declining relief rolls in nonelection years and the soaring of this aid in election years since 1933, definite proof already existed, he charged, that the Roosevelt Administration was "planning again to pack the relief rolls in advance of the 1940 election, especially in doubtful States."

Second Attack Under Hatch Act

It was the Republican candidate's second attack on New Deal election-time activities under the recently enacted Hatch Act curbs, his first having been directed at Democratic National Committee advertising solicitation practices for the Party's campaign book. This newest one brought instant denial from the Work Projects Administration in Washington, Acting Administrator Howard O. Hunter asserting that there had been a decline of 100,000 in the July relief rolls under those of June, and predicting that the 1940 pre-election months would see the smallest relief employment for the corresponding period since 1936.

Average June weekly totals were 1,755,526 and average July weekly totals 1,655,641.

Reviewing the record since 1933 and inclusive of the present one, Mr. Willkie cited jobless aid percentages for each and brought the matter directly within scrutiny of the Hatch Act provisions that "it shall be unlawful for any person, directly or indirectly, to promise any employment, position, work, compensation or other benefit provided for, or made possible, in whole or in part, by any act of Congress."

Appealing to Attorney General Robert H. Jackson for action on a policy which steps up relief rolls in election years and allows them to decline in non-election years, despite industrial reports showing increasing unemployment, Mr. Willkie charged that, as the 1940 election neared, "there is definite proof that the Roosevelt Administration is planning again to pack the relief rolls, especially in those States which are politically doubtful."

Figures Tell Story

His analysis, based throughout on the June-to-October period, finds that in the non-election year of 1933 the relief rolls shrank 15.4 per cent, although the private industrial activity index declined 16.5 per cent, while in 1934, an election year, they jumped 11.6 per cent. In 1935, a non-election year, the increase was 14.4 per cent, although industrial production declined 13 per cent. In 1937, a non-election year, the relief rolls declined 16.9 per cent, while there was an industrial decline of 10.5 per cent, he continued; in 1938, an election year, the relief rolls soared 19.2 per cent, but in 1939, a non-election year, they again declined, this time 25.2 per cent.

"Now they've started up again," he concluded. "We're in an election year and the July WPA records show an increase of 90,000 on the rolls, despite increased industrial activity, increased employment and the fact that summer reduces relief needs.

"One person on relief may affect as many as four votes. Consequently the addition of 90,000 during July could mean a switch of 360,000 votes from the Republican to the Democratic column."

Calls on Attorney General

"I am calling this to the attention of the Attorney General of the United States in order that he may make investigation to see if there are any violations of the Hatch Act in this connection. Also I want to call the attention of the country to what goes on in our relief situation."

The trend in Federal relief policy had illustration, Mr. Willkie asserted, in Pennsylvania, where his figures showed that in the 1936 presidential election, the 20 of its 67 counties carried by President Roosevelt "carried the highest relief disbursements of any counties in the State." In 1932, he recalled, those same counties went Republican by 35,000 votes. Later, however, Mr. Willkie's office withdrew that paragraph, saying that the nominee's research staff had supplied erroneous figures.

(Official returns in the Pennsylvania manual showed that President Roosevelt carried 41 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties in the 1936 election.)

Mr. Willkie's luncheon with Archbishop Spellman, Vatican advisor on affairs in the United States, yesterday, was a provocative move in a political field which has been a buttress of New Deal vote strength, and today his following was busy analysing its possible effect in the extent to which it might mean a swerving of this support to the Republican Ticket.

The Republican nominee announced his visit on invitation to the Archbishop's residence with evident satisfaction, but would not discuss what transpired in his long talk with the Roman Catholic dignitary except to say that it "was a stimulating and very interesting chat."

Pope, as Cardinal, at Hyde Park

Three years ago, Archbishop Spellman took the present Pope Pius, then Cardinal Pacelli, Papal Secretary of State, to President Roosevelt's Hyde Park home. Since then the President has named a "personal representative," Myron C. Taylor, to the Vatican in connection with his peace-making efforts in the European situation. The earlier harmony of relations between the White House and highest Vatican quarters has not been apparent, however, for some time.

The Willkie interview with the Archbishop made a profound impression at his headquarters. News of it was attended by the Republican nominee's sharp rejection of support by anti-Semitic groups in the city. Told by a reporter of one of the Jewish dailies here that Joseph E. McWilliams, American Destiny candidate for Congress in Yorkville, German-American neighborhood center in this city, was an exponent of this kind of espusal, Mr. Willkie flashed complete repudiation.

"I do not want the support of anybody on the basis of racial or religious prejudices," he declared. "I do not want the support of anybody who singles out any group for attack."

In this connection he made public a letter from James N. Rosenberg, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and a leader of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, which was a tribute to his record in behalf of racial and religious tolerance.

"Your fight against bigotry years ago in Indiana," Mr. Rosenberg wrote, "your condemnation of race hatred and Hitlerism long before you were thought of as a presidential candidate, your recent public characterization of 'anti-Semitism as a possible criminal movement and every anti-Semite as a possible traitor to America,' your fine and forthright words in your acceptance address—in short, your life record — leave no room for doubts or whispers."

New Debate Idea

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—James H. R. Cromwell, former United States Minister of Canada and now Democratic candidate for the United States Senate, suggested today Yendell Willkie challenge Herbert Hoover to a speaking duel on economics rather than President Roosevelt and said such debate would be "truly enlightening."

In a speech prepared for delivery before a huge statewide party rally on the National Guard Reservation, Mr. Cromwell said: "Mr. Willkie in his acceptance speech said Mr. Roosevelt was leading us into economic disaster. In a debate on disaster, I am inclined to suggest as his opponent Mr. Herbert Hoover, who has had a great deal of experience in such matters and is clearly opposed to Mr. Willkie's New Deal economic ideas. Such a debate, I am convinced, would be truly enlightening. And it would not distract from vital interests a man who has all too little time."

Good Furs
like diamonds
glorify womankind
FURS
from Loveman's
are a sound investment especially during the
August Sale
Loveman, Joseph & Loeb
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

OBW SMART MERCHANDISE
Reasonably Priced
WEARING APPAREL
SHOES AND GIFTS
Odum, Bowers & White
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

French Leader in Syria Joins Forces in Britain

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Foreign Office sources announced today that Col. de Larminat, Chief of the General Staff of the French Near Eastern Army, has arrived in London and joined Gen. Charles de Gaulle's "Free French" forces fighting alongside the English.

The Colonel reported on the strength of regiments of French troops which have left Syria for Egypt where they are forming a combat unit to aid the British.

King George today reviewed the French Army under the command of General de Gaulle somewhere in Southern England.

Syrian Situation

The exact disposition of the French forces in Syria has been one of the unanswerable questions since the collapse of France.

In the early phases of the war a strong Allied force was based in Syria under the command of Gen. Maxime Weygand. When General Weygand took command of the French forces in the west, he was succeeded by Gen. Eugene Mittelhausser in Syria. After the French surrender, the Syrian command was taken over by General Fougère.

Approximately eight divisions were believed being maintained under General Fougère's command

An Associated Press dispatch from Beriut, Lebanon, on July 31 declared that the French were not demobilizin any further classes of the Near East forces. This was interpreted at the time as an effort toward reorganizing the French Army in Syria and other Near Eastern territories.

Some individuals in the French Government who favored direct co-operation with Germany were reported attempting to use the French Syrian forces in co-operation with the Reich.

Britain, however, in mid-July had announced that it could not tolerate a hostile power in any of the areas held by France under a League of Nations mandate. The situation in Syria became complicated by the tendency of Syrian Nationalists to view France's collapse as the long awaited opportunity to achieve Syrian independence. Some of them believe Britain might help, obtaining in exchange certain privileges to protect its interests in the Near East.

Possible revival in connection with such British assistance for Syrian Nationalists, of an old plan to make the pro-British Emir Abdulla of Transjordan King of a new state to be formed by uniting Syria with Transjordan, was hinted.

Strong opposition of King Abdel Aziz Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia to any such scheme was reported. Most powerful of Arab monarchs, Ibn Saud was said to desire the throne of Syria for one of his sons.

French authorities in Syria thus faced a delicate situation. One section of the French Syrian Army was clamoring for demobilization. Other units wish to join the British and fight on.

Details of developments have not been clear because of the severity of censorship. Restriction of travel from the mandated area of Syria has prevented news of the abnormal situation there from reaching the outside.

It is apparent from the current announcements in London, however, that Britain may have now decided that the opportunities in Syria itself are no longer strategic, and that emphasis must be placed upon defense of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

Aid for Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR, Aug. 24 (AP)—A French plane with a crew of three flew over Spanish territory yesterday, dodging the machine-gun posts at La Linea, and landed at Gibraltar to join the British fight against Germany and Italy.

It was disclosed also that two other French airplanes from French Morocco had reached Gibraltar, their men handing themselves over to the British with the announced determination to fight "for the liberation of France."

[Yesterday in London, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of a French commission which is organizing continued resistance against Germany, charged that 800 French planes had been started from French Africa for the homeland, where they would be turned over to the Nazis.]

Netherlands' Losses Less; Building Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—The difficulty of obtaining accurate information while a battle is under way is illustrated by the extraordinary discrepancy in figures given out regarding the losses sustained by the Netherlands during the German invasion between May 10 and May 14.

On May 15 Netherlands Foreign Minister Elco N. van Kleffens was quoted in a Paris dispatch as estimating that the Netherlands army had lost 100,000 killed, or a quarter of the whole army of 400,000.

By July 1 these figures had simmered down to 5,000 killed and 10,000 to 30,000 wounded.

According to the most recent statistics about 3,000 were killed and 7,000 wounded. It is said that not more than 150 will remain permanently disabled. In addition to this there are some thousands of men missing, the majority of whom had escaped to France in the early days of the war.

Shovels for Swords

Sixty thousand picked men, recruited from Netherlands professional army as well as from the demobilized conscripts and reservists, including officers, sergeants, corporals and men, are to form an army of builders for the reconstruction of the devastated areas.

The professional military, which are chiefly officers and non-commissioned officers, can apply for service in this reconstruction army, which is exchanging guns and swords for shovels, pickaxes, and hammers. The service is indicated by the emblem of a spade attached to the regular Netherlands military uniform.

Professional soldiers have had the choice of three possibilities: (1) a job in civil life if they could get a permanent one; (2) public services such as police, customs duties and river police; (3) a place on the retired list, if they were entitled to pension.

Pupils of the Military Academy at Breda are to follow special adjustment courses in order to open the way for study at ordinary universities.

Financing Reconstruction

Demobilization of the ranks of the Netherlands conscription army would for the majority have been tantamount to consigning them to unemployment and the dole. Therefore, this reconstruction army has been formed in order to facilitate their gradual return to ordinary work in civil life. Only such projects are to be carried out as are of importance to the community as a whole. In the first place a great many military obstacles and fortifications are to be removed. Agriculture will also need the help of many hands. Breakwaters, extensions of dikes and channels have to be constructed. Many of these jobs can be done by unskilled labor. Military discipline will be strictly maintained in this reconstruction army.

Reconstruction in the Netherlands will be financed out of a Reconstruction Fund 1940, to be formed by (1) those items on the budget which under the changed conditions can no longer be applied for the original destinations (salary of the Queen and of the Ministers, salaries for diplomatic representations abroad, defense expenditures and other items). (2) the remainder of the Equalization Fund. (3) floating debt or loan.

'Cycling Can Be Grim

Wide World

Cyclist Army Is Ready

These are members of the "Black Watch" bicycle corps in England stationed on the southern coast for the express purpose of dealing with parachute troops if, as and when they arrive in England. They are prepared to move swiftly to any point where parachutists are reported. This is passed by the British censor.

Motorcycles for Patrols

LONDON, Aug. 24 (AP)—New motorcycle reconnaissance squads made up of hard-riding, sharp-shooters have given the Canadian active service force in England a new striking arm and scouting force.

Adapted to counter the motorcycle raiders who shot through France, tearing up and firing the countryside, these squads are composed of three heavily-armed men, who ride a motorcycle and sidecar.

A machinegunner occupies the sidecar in this mechanized version of the old-time light cavalry, sitting on a revolving stool which gives him an unrestricted field of fire.

A postilion rider perches behind the driver.

A large number of the cycles manufactured in the United States for the French Army were diverted to the Canadians.

War Council Talk in Commons

LONDON, Aug. 24 (CP)—The possibility of some sort of war council where representatives of the Dominions and the Allied forces now in Great Britain might consult was envisaged by Sir Edward Grigg, Joint Parliamentary Undersecretary for State and War, during discussion in the Commons recently of a bill regularizing the position of the Allied troops here.

He spoke after Geoffrey Le Mesurier Mander, Liberal, declared "it would be useful in developing a feeling of unity if we had some kind of inter-Allied council on which representatives of the Empire could sit alongside those of the States mentioned in this bill."

Sir Edward, who piloted through second reading the bill legalizing the establishment of six foreign armies on British soil—Poland, Norway, Belgium, Holland, France and Czechoslovakia sympathized with the idea.

"I think something of that kind—something more regular and spectacular than that which at present exists—might come into existence in the course of the war," he said.

In the Commons Sir Percy Alford Harris, mentioning the name of Prime Minister Mackenzie King, proposed that a recognized leader of Dominion opinion be included in the inner British Cabinet. He said it would be a symbol to the world "that Britain is by no means single-handed in fighting this war."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Secretary for Air, told the member there was "great force" in this argument, but added that "surely the greatest symbol" is the contribution each Dominion is giving to the war effort.

Belgian Cabinet to Quit

VICHY, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—The refugee Belgian Government of Premier Hubert Pierlot plans to resign, informed sources here said today, since it is impossible to function under existing circumstances.

The Premier and most members of his Cabinet, which attempted to carry on from unoccupied France after King Leopold's surrender, previously offered their resignations but the King refused to accept them. Now, Belgian sources said, they were determined on unequivocal resignation.

With the great homeward trek of Belgian refugees well underway the Ministers' families have returned to Belgium. The Ministers themselves are said to have decided to remain in Southern France after disbanding the Cabinet.

Belgian officials estimate it will take two months more to repatriate nearly 1,000,000 refugees.

The Germans' frequent closures of the border between the occupied and unoccupied zones has stalled thousands of refugees in trains, automobiles or aroot.

Richard Allen, European delegate of the American Red Cross, was in Vichy today conferring, it was reported, on the dispatch of another relief ship from America.

Joseph Stokes, representative of the Quaker Relief Organization, left for Marseille after the Germans refused him a permit to enter the occupied zone. He carried papers from the United States Embassy which hitherto have been honored.

It is reported here that many French refugees, returning to their homes, find them already occupied when they arrive, and can do nothing about it.

Nazis Tighten Rein

AMSTERDAM (Via Berlin), Aug. 24 (AP)—Higher Netherlands officials, formerly appointed by Queen Wilhelmina, hereafter will be designated by Reichscommissioner Arthur Seyss-Inquart. He also will have the power of dismissal formerly exercised by the Queen.

Officials affected include the Secretary General of Administration, members of the State Council, the President, Vice-President and Attorneys-General of the Supreme Court and other High Courts, heads of the Dutch Government police, heads of municipal police. Commissioners of Provinces formerly called "Commissioners of the Queen," mayors of provincial capitals and of towns with more than 50,000 population, and the President of the Netherlands Bank.

R.A.F. Reserve Increases To Match Nazis'

Continued from Page 1

forces almost every night, on air bases, oil depots, power houses, railroad yards and arms factories, and the scale increases as the number of aircraft taking part gets even larger.

Moreover, simultaneous raids have been operated from British bases on several Italian industrial centers—involving a flight of 1,600 miles or more.

Attacks Almost Daily

It is clear from official reports that in many of these raids sometimes the number was probably up to 300. The attacks are delivered almost every day. For six successive weeks recently the Royal Air Force dropped an average of five times as many bombs on German targets as did the Luftwaffe on British.

The British believe that they are hampering German production to a considerable extent.

The R. A. F. policy of "the best is none too good", has meant slower production than the German in the initial stages, but it has meant that the R. A. F. has a valuable margin of mechanical superiority. The planes fly more hours than their adversaries and so do not require overhauling so often. They are more heavily armed, and so can defend themselves better. The excellence of the night - flying equipment, coupled with careful specialized navigational training, has made the R. A. F. acknowledged masters of this phase of air war, which is the most economical for the attackers.

Nazi Strength 30,000

Germany's air strength, according to the authoritative British journal The Aeroplane, is estimated at around 16,000 airplanes in operational service and 30,000 all told.

The survey puts German production at only between 1,800 and 2,500 a month. This journal states that the potential output of Great Britain and the United States is much in excess of that figure.

It is also pointed out that if the rate of German production is in the region of 1,800 a month—a figure fairly generally agreed upon by aviation experts—British production already equals and perhaps tops that of Germany.

The Aeroplane points out that while there seems to be general agreement on the rate of production in Germany, there is "extraordinary lack of agreement" on the question of total strength. Computations range from 31,000 aircraft (Aviation, New York) to 5,000 first-line strength and 35,000 total strength (Observer, London) and 18.000 first line strength (Sunday Times, London).

Messerschmitt Output

The Aeroplane then examines the German aviation industry in detail.

"The output of Messerschmitt fighters before the beginning of the war was stated to be five aeroplanes a day from the five plants of the company, at Augsburg, Nuremburg, Regensberg, Heiterblick-Leipzig and Erla," it says. Since then a number of other works have been opened to produce Messerschmitt designs. For instance, the Gothaer Waggonfabrik is known to be building Me 109's.

"The new factories, together with extensions and the longer working hours at the older plants, must have resulted in at least a doubling of the Messerschmitt production during the past few months. We can safely put the Messerschmitt output at not less than 10 aeroplanes per day from the 10 known factories of the group."

All the Heinkel plants can be said to be producing 15 aircraft a day "at the very least," Junkers 25 machines a day from at least 10 factories, Dornier at the very minimum 10 machines a day from 10 plants. "Thus, from the four great designing firms of the German industry," The Aeroplane says, "we find as a minimum a total output of 60 aeroplanes a day. These take no account of the aircraft factories of Arado, Blohm and Voss, Focke-Wulf, Fieseler and Bücker. But all those 60 aeroplanes a day, 1,600 a month, are types which would go to operational squadrons.

Engine Production

"A detailed analysis of German aero-motor production," it points out, "sets the figure at a minimum of about 2,500 per month. That agrees with an arbitrary average of 1.5 aero-motors per machine."

With a minimum figure of 750,000 workers employed in aircraft production, one estimating method shows between 2,000 and 2,500 airplanes produced a month, another 2,000.

As to German first line strength, The Aeroplane states "at any given moment about one-third of these machines will be unserviceable."

"Figures quoted in the House of Lords early in 1938 and backed by authority," this journal continues, 'estimated that Germany would have a first-line strength of about 8,000 aeroplanes early in 1939 and a total of between 12,000 and 15,000 machines of all sorts. If we accept that as accurate for the outbreak of war and accept German production then as about 1,000 operational aeroplanes a month, we find that in the 11 months since the war began Germany has built at least 13,000 operational aeroplanes not allowing for the full increase of output."

Germany's Losses

The Aeroplane estimates the total German losses at 5,000 machines since the war began—not including the losses of the recent massed attacks, which were estimated at about 1,000 planes—and figures Germany's total planes at least 16,000 operational aeroplanes and an absolute total of about 30,000 machines.

It is a figure which may seem incredibly high says The Aeroplane, but appears justified, and is not so fearsome when the extent to which the German Air Force has been decentralized is remembered. There are more than 1,000 aerodromes and landing grounds in Germany and these have now been supplemented by aerodromes in Poland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France.

Moreover, the Germans are estimated to have lost on an average of 15 per cent of their planes, of all types, during the recent mass raids and the British only about 5 per cent. The German force therefore, should such raids continue, would be diminishing about four times as fast as the British, and should the production of the two be about the same, the Germans must be heading toward the point at which the British have pulled up level with their air force and are on their way to overtaking them.

Welsh Eisteddfod Beats War By Use of Radio for Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF—Radio this year came to the rescue of the Welsh National Eisteddfod, when wartime restrictions on large gatherings threatened to cancel this greatest event on Wales' national calendar.

When finally, after many vicissitudes over whether or not the festival could be held, Archdruid Crwys declared the first radio Eisteddfod open, he described it on the air as "the strangest Eisteddfod that ever was."

"The pavilion is as large as Wales," he told his unseen audience. "The platform is at Cardiff and Bangor, and the voices of the competitors reach the ears of the most remote Welshman in the world.

"This year," he continued, "we must do without some of the Eisteddfod's attractions—the hwyl, the spirit, and the social life of the arena which surrounds the pavilion, but if we are Eisteddfod enthusiasts and Welshmen of the true breed, it is impossible that we should not share the society of one another spiritually."

Two half-hour periods were allocated to the Eisteddfod program by the Welsh Regional station.

Competed by Recordings

In the case of the written competitions, it was possible to arrange for summaries of the chief adjudications to be read, but in the choral competitions, the radio brought about a development, of which it is thought great possibilities may be expected in the future. Because of war difficulties, there were only two mixed choirs in the chief choral competition, and three in the Male Voice Choir section. The B. B. C. sent a recording van to the rehearsal rooms of each choir and made records of their singing.

The Rhondda, ever faithful to the Eisteddfod tradition, defied the war and named its mixed choir after the ancient parish name —Ystradyfodwg. Successful rival to Rhondda was the Merthyr Tydfil Philharmonic choir, conducted by Brinley Griffiths. As on several previous occasions, Merthyr sang brilliantly, but they must have missed their neighbors of Dowlais, who have stolen the laurels from their very brows in previous years. The testpiece was Bach's "God Goeth Up."

On the Wednesday, Mr. David Lloyd George broadcast over the N. B. C. and Columbia systems as well as in the B. B. C.'s National program. Forced by his world-wide audience to speak in English, Mr. Lloyd George had to bind his usual enthusiasm in the chains of a foreign tongue.

Winners of Competitions

In the play-writing section, of 17 full-length plays submitted, it was decided an allegory by Mr. George Davies, of Treorchy, Rhondda, a radio-playwright of some repute, was the best. Twenty-two short plays were submitted and the prize was awarded to D. R. Jones of Liverpool.

On Tuesday, the Festival heard music composed by Postmaster W. S. Parry of Cefn Coed, who took three prizes.

For his epigram on "Frost," Evan Jenkins of Ffair Rhos, Cardiganshire, was awarded the prize, as being the best out of 156 submitted.

From the Bangor on Thursday, the sound of trumpets indicated the presence of the bardic fraternity, but Prof. W. J. Gruffydd did not consider that one of the 37 poems submitted was worthy of the Eisteddfod Crown. Many of them, he asserted, were hardy survivors of previous years!

Prof. T. H. Parry Williams awarded the prize for the sonnet on Pen y Bryn (The Hill-Top) to the Rev. William Jones of Tremadoc. Fifty sonnets were submitted.

The prize for the Ode in the strict meters—the Chair—was won by T. Rowland Hughes, himself a member of the B. B. C.'s Welsh staff and a winner of the Eisteddfod Crown. His work as a producer of feature programs and plays from the Cardiff Studio has already been widely recognized.

Preparations for a 1941 Eisteddfod at Colwyn Bay are already in hand. If it is necessary to resort to radiocasting again, it is felt this first radiocast performance has taught much of its possibilities and limitations.

New Zealand's Output of Arms Helped by American Plants

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—America's contribution to the war in Europe is not confined to armaments supplied to Britain by munition makers in the United States. It so happens that in the great effort that New Zealand is making to become a great munitions plant for the Empire at war a big part is being played by the automobile plants operated by American concerns in the Dominion.

In setting up this new arms industry, New Zealand has had to turn to his main existing industries, notably the railroad shops and the automobile assembly plants, run largely by American corporations such as General Motors and Ford. All of these have been helping extensively with arms production. One American plant has been turning out Bren gun carriers for months past.

The Government's decision to divert the industrial resources of the country to making munitions on the highest possible scale was announced recently by the Minister of Supply, Daniel Sullivan, coincidentally with the uncovering of plans to assume control of all industry and finance, under the comprehensive legislation passed by Parliament early in the war.

Wide Range of Supplies

Chief features of the new program are the building of Bren gun carriers, grenades, mortars and projectiles, steel helmets, portable tanks and tool kits for the Air Force and many miscellaneous items such as mess tins, clips, rivets and center bolts, water bottles and winches.

Heading the new munitions drive is Edgar T. Spidy, production engineer who has been chief of the big state railroad workshops for years past.

Mr. Sullivan declares that every available piece of machinery will be put into service. He has now power under the new Government decrees to take over plants, put in Government-appointed managers, and operate them as if their owners were still in control, and he may appoint councils to plan the operation of a whole industry.

New Zealand's engineering shops and metal works are relatively small. The most significant of them are the state railroad workshops.

Placed at Strategic Centers

These four big shops, rebuilt and re-equipped 12 years ago, are located at four strategic centers. They have 100-ton cranes, vast foundries and pattern shops hundreds of feet long, and were criticized years ago for being tooled far beyond their needs.

It is significant that when the Government wanted to train mechanics for the Air Force they were sent to the railroad workshops where they were easily fitted into the organization. It is in these vast plants that the New Zealanders hope to make anti-aircraft guns and tanks.

For these shops do much more than work for the railroads. They have undertaken contract work for private firms because they are the only shops equipped to do some of the heavy casting and machining needed in large jobs. They are highly organized and five years ago were able to operate a three-shift day.

The automobile assembly plants, however, approach the railroad shops in importance in the armament set up. These, chiefly established by American corporations, such as General Motors and Ford, have been helping with arms production for some time.

Full Power Taken

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Under an amendment of the National Security Act the Australian Government has taken powers over Australians, their services, and their property, parallel to those assumed by the British Government under the Emergency Powers Act.

The Australian Act authorizes the Governor General in Council to make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for defense or the efficient prosecution of the war. No power, however, is taken to compel any Australian to serve in the armed forces of the Commonwealth beyond the limits of Australia and its territories, including New Guinea.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies declared that, with this exception, there was hardly any power that the Government could not exercise. It could direct every Australian what service he should perform in wartime and require him to place his property at the Commonwealth's disposal.

The Government, said Mr. Menzies, would have access to all property, real and personal, and the only limit to taxation would be sheer incapacity to get more.

The Bill was recently passed by both Houses in a few hours by overwhelming majorities, with the concurrence of the leaders of the Labor Party. Immediately afterward, as a first step toward reorganizing and expediting the munitions supply, Mr. Menzies announced that under Essington Lewis, head of the Broken Hill mining concern, as Director-General of Munitions, he had appointed a board composed of eight of Australia's leading industrialists and engineers to speed up the production of munitions at an expenditure of £50,000,000.

At the moment Australia is supplying munitions to Britain, India, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands. In the first 10 months of this war it enlisted 121,000 volunteers for service overseas, compared with 96,000 in the corresponding period of the last war It has 100,000 men under arms in Australia and, in all, nearly 190,000 men and women serving in the war forces or in munition-making.

Australia's vital problem, however, according to Mr. Menzies, is not man power, but the production of munitions and equipment.

Crew Sticks to Chicago Haven Though Barred From Landing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The 18-man crew of the Prins Willem, Dutch merchantman, is amiable but very firm; they won't go back to receive another rain of Nazi bombs.

Once was enough. They had a day of it on their way to Chicago with a cargo in May. After unloading here on June 26, the captain of the vessel W. P. D. Helsdingen of The Hague, gave orders to set out to sea again for London, but the lads wouldn't go. Chicago's harbor one-third of a mile from downtown, looked much too pleasant and peaceful. They said no, politely but emphatically, in Dutch. You couldn't call it mutiny, because they continued to perform their duties scrupulously. That is, all their duties except that of sailing away from Chicago. They insisted it was asking too much of an unarmed ship to sail into war. Accordingly, Captain Helsdingen decided the best thing to do is to wait until the crew gets tired of life in one spot on the waters of Lake Michigan and is willing to move on, war or no war.

As it is, they can stay in Great Lakes waters indefinitely, but they can't, under any circumstances, put foot on land; not even to go to a movie. The chief immigration officer here has made that clear. The crew are aliens and they have no right to wander about Chicago They are not allowed to have a small boat to row in, nor can they receive cailers from other small boats.

The captain, thanks to the courtesy of the U. S. Coast Guard, is allowed on shore. A Coast Guard boat calls for him in the morning and takes him back at night.

The cook, too, is allowed ashore to buy groceries. "But who pays for them?" Captain Helsdingen was asked. He does, himself, he said. When the thing is all settled, he expects to be remunerated by some Netherlands shipping commission. At the present time, he is not able to get in communication with the home office of his company, the Oranje Line, he says. So he is neither obeying nor disregarding orders; just waiting.

His ship is a tidy vessel, an almost new 2,800-ton freighter, with room for 10 passengers. It has a strangely Dutch atmosphere about it for a ship lying in a Chicago harbor. Over all the doors and passageways are Dutch designations; electrical switches have Dutch instructions upon them. The radio in the ship's lounge is a Dutch instrument. An officer who appeared from the hold had a round face and pink cheeks that could only have come from the Netherlands.

The crew manages to keep busy with the usual tasks of caring for a ship, with swimming in Lake Michigan and listening to the radio for diversion. Most of them are waiting anxiously for word from home. Five or six have had letters; the rest look expectantly. They get their mail in care of the U. S. Coast Guard station. Captain Helsdingen delivering it to them in the evening, when the Coast Guard returns him to his ship.

Aid to Hitler Seen By Roman Catholics

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—Informed quarters declared today that the conference of Roman Catholic Bishops of Greater Germany at Fulda would publish next month a pastoral letter admonishing all German Roman Catholics to support Adolf Hitler's "fight for Germany's freedom."

These sources said the letter would ask the civil population to bear war's hardships cheerfully because sacrifices demanded of civilians were slight compared with those of the soldiers.

Australian Aid

LONDON, Aug. 23 (CP)—Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia announced in the Commonwealth Parliament at Canberra that Australia had approved the spending of £1,000,000 on expansion of her munitions industry in the past three months, the British Broadcasting Corporation reported

Mr. Menzies said he was filled with pride that Australia was able to supply munitions to Great Britain and the other dominions.

German Ration Of Clothing Is Liberalized

BERLIN, Aug. 24 (AP)—New and more liberal rationing cards, for clothing will be issued Sept. 1 rather than Nov. 1 as planned, because of "the favorable textile situation," the Economy Ministry announced today.

New cards will have a value of 150 "points," instead of 100 as formerly planned. However, the points rating for each piece of clothing will change—some being lowered and others raised.

Consumers who buy more goods made of artificial silk, will especially benefit, said the official German news agency, DNB.

The new cards will become effective two months before the old expire, thus buyers will benefit also through overlapping.

The textile industries of Belgium, Holland, Luxemburg, and France now are delivering to the German markets, an official of the Ministry said, adding that raw textiles, materials now cause no concern.

War Not to Affect Opera Season, Says Chicago Company's Director

CHICAGO (AP)—The Chicago Opera Company asserts that music typified "the only true internationalism," and, therefore, the 1940 schedules would not reflect European war animosities.

No effort would be made, said General Director Henry Weber, to to eliminate German and Italian operas from this season's repertoire.

"Music is universal, and there are few exceptions in opera," he continued.

"We should not consider doing an opera like Wagner's 'Die Meistersinger,' which is highly nationalistic, inflaming the people with Pan-Germanism. But, generally, music is a common meeting ground for all nationalities. Specifically, opera takes into consideration the background of all countries, races and ages. It includes history, the Bible and Shakespeare. Certainly the public should not be deprived of any pervasive part of so complete an art as opera."

As for foreign-born singers, the director commented:

"If the war has cut down to some extent the personnel importations we had planned, this fact will serve to help young Americans to their chance of the operatic stage.

"On the other hand, opera in this country is sure to profit from the circumstance that many European singers are stranded in the United States, unable to get home because of the war. We may regard this as our assurance that opera this year, in Chicago and New York and elsewhere, will not be without the old world touch which has kept it alive in all great music—music which knows no boundaries—for so many years."

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Afrikaners Unified By Italian Kenya Push

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NATAL, South Africa — The plain fact of war in Africa, striking at Kenya Colony and drawing South African volunteers into what is not just a "sideshow" but a main theater of hostilities, overshadows the much discussed political tussle for the ordinary folk of South Africa. The dispatch of South African volunteer units, indeed, numbering several thousand well-equipped troops, to the defense of British East African colonies is regarded as a sign of the awakening and solidifying of divided South African loyalties.

But behind the scenes of enthusiasm that accompanied the departure for the north of packed train-loads of South African soldiers, the unsolved political struggle continues, and in the days that are to come its impact on the war and the impact of war upon it are bound to have a lasting effect on the future of this country. Not that it is easy to tell, yet, just how the coming of war to Africa will affect the political scene; for the hard core of republican neutrality has remained to diffuse the national effort, and wise statesmanship has called for recognition of a division that allowed this country as a nation to be at war yet not in the war.

Volunteer Response

So much were the forces of the opposition party, the new Nationale or Volksparty, headed by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog and Dr. Daniel F. Malan, determined to condone the German challenge and to oppose participation in war, that careful direction had to be given to the order of defense. A new oath to meet the political situation was framed, and members of the Defense Forces were offered opportunity to attest voluntarily for service beyond the Union frontiers. The response was immediate, though not unanimous; so that now, in effect, South Africa has two armies, one that has voluntarily declared itself willing to serve beyond the frontiers, the other that, within the terms of the Defense Act, will defend the country at the frontiers.

It seems an impossible situation and it indicates the limits to which the Government has had to go in order that political peace shall prevail. The need for meeting the wishes of a powerful opposition was paramount. In this atmosphere, growing more wholesome as moderates drew new supporters, the news of the entry of Italy quickened the country to nearer peril. When the Netherlands were invaded, thousands of Afrikaners who look to the Netherlands as the cradle of all that is theirs were shocked. Poland and Czechoslovakia were too far away, too much the concern of direct diplomacy, to stir the hearts of Afrikanerdom; but the Netherlands proved another matter. The German invasion laid bare to hundreds who did not understand it before the magnitude of design and the methods approved by the Nazi leaders.

Separate Nation

The hard core of republican nationalism remains, and a flow of strength to Gen. Jan Christian Smuts, the Prime Minister, resulted from the invasion of the Netherlands. It was then stirred by the fall of France and the threat to Britain; and now, how much is to be expected from the threat to Africa can hardly be foretold. One must recognize that Afrikaners do not think of themselves as a group detached from their homeland, but as a nation having a separate and distinguishable tradition. The struggle for separation among Afrikaners is to be seen in such movements as the Ossewa Brandwag, a term that means "Sentinels of the Ox Waggon," and a name of a semi-military organization with the aim of Afrikaner unity. This organization is an outcome of the centenary celebrations of the Great Trek of 1834-1838, when the Dutch pioneers struck out to the African hinterland from the Cape settlements. One of its chief ends is to ensure economic security by the setting up of stores to which its members declare their allegiance.

Co-operatives Political

The same anxiety to free himself and his people from what he believes are the shackles of capitalism, urges the Afrikaner to act through bodies like the Reddingsdaadbond, a co-operative movement, which, if not confined entirely to the Afrikaner, is designed to the exclusion of those who have different political views. The unity of Afriganerdom is once again the objective, to be sought now by economic means, in addition to the political means of the past.

Of 300,000 so-called poor whites in South Africa 98 per cent are of Afrikaner extraction. The history of the country points with sharp definition to the fact that commerce is in the hands of the English-speaking population and politics in the hands of the Afrikaner. The Afrikaner, indeed, is practically a stranger to the economic life of the country, and it is to remedy this position that such organizations as the Reddingsdaad movement have been instituted. Its idea is to build up a large fund by public subscription and from it to supply the Afrikaner, on an economic basis, with capital for economic projects.

Drawing Together

Here are two movements, then, of great significance to South Africa and not without suspicion from some English-speaking sections. The Ossewa Brandwag is accused of secret designs upon South Africa's membership of the Commonwealth of Nations. There are some who accuse it of being the instrument of the enemies of Britain. According to one of its Adjutant-Generals, it commands a membership of about 80,000 people. Their concern, he insists, is not with Naziism but with South Africa, the complete sovereign independence of the Afrikaner nation, to be pursued by constitutional means and without firing a shot. That, perhaps, is the crux of the internal situation, the English element emphasizing its loyalty, the Afrikaner stressing his desire for independence, political and economic.

These two streams converging slowly in time of peace have deviated further apart by the event of war. Will they now come together, in view of the new threat from a previously unconsidered enemy—Italy? In the aggressive political atmosphere it has been difficult for the moderate elements on both sides to make their views known to the country and to the world. The existence of such elements, however, is looked upon as the one hope for the future of a much divided nation.

The Price of Liberty: Vigilance

Wide World

On the Alert in England

Over the Sussex Downs Bren Carrier squads, like this one, are constantly patrolling, ever on the watch for any attempted parachute landings by the enemy. Photo passed by British censor.

Another Blow Is 'Blown' For Equal Rights

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new blow on behalf of the rights of women has been made (not struck) at Ripon in Yorkshire.

It's a most unusual blow. It sounds once at each corner of Ripon market cross and three times in front of the Mayor's residence, and will go on sounding in these places every night of the week, every week of the year. It is, in fact, a blow on Ripon's ritual horn which from now on should serve to remind the women of a new career conquered.

For in days when women are rapidly taking the places of men in everyday business affairs in Britain, Miss Muriel Blackburn, 12 years of age and ambitious, has sounded a new note in taking a man's place in something which, while an affair which occurs every night, can scarcely be considered an everyday affair. Miss Muriel has become Deputy Horn-Blower to the City of Ripon in the County of Yorkshire.

This is no sinecure. The job means something. Quite what, most folk wouldn't be sure, but it is something pretty good or else the Horn-Blower of Ripon and his Deputy Horn-Blower would scarcely have blown a 19-pound horn at the four corners of the market cross and at the Mayor's front door every night for 1,050 years without a break. But that is just what the Horn-Blowers of Ripon have done. Not the same ones, of course, but a long line of Horn-Blowers who have maintained, through thick and thin, an ancient, honored, and curious custom.

This is a thin time for horn-blowers. The army bugle has sounded and drawn many men to the colors. As it did in the case of Mr. Thomas Wright, who seemed assured of a steady post as deputy horn-blower for many a year to come. When Tom left Ripon for the Army, Mr. Harold Blackburn, Horn Blower-in-Chief, was in a bit of a fix. He needed a deputy and there seemed little chance of getting one. But up spoke his daughter Muriel, who, it seems, has cherished blowing ambitions since the age of 5.

Muriel's determination and her ability to hold a clear blast on Ripon's curved horn for 12 seconds, got her the job. Sometime she hopes to be a full-blown performer-in-chief.

So on Mr. Blackburn's nights off, Miss Blackburn, in cocked hat, velvet collared, gold-buttoned coat, will carry on the ancient tradition and, despite the war, the clear blast of the horn will echo over Ripon streets, as ever before, one from each corner of the market cross and, three times, in front of the Mayor's house.

What About Wheat? Canada Asks Answer

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

A new problem for Canada—probably a new problem for the United States—is discovered in the wheat fields of the Dominion. The writer is one of Canada's leading journalists and political commentators.

SOMEWHERE IN CANADA, Aug. 24—Out on the flat, yellowing plains of western Canada the farmer looks at his wheat these days, growing heavy on the stock. Heavier still is the farmer's heart. He has plowed this land, harrowed it, sowed it, watched the green shoots peering through the crust of spring, seen it ripen into the finest food that man can eat But in a hungry, ravening world, the farmer cannot sell his wheat. The food cannot reach the hungry. The farmer lacks money to buy the essentials of life for himself.

He looks past the rippling, golden fields to Ottawa. There puzzled men in Parliament have fixed the price of wheat at 70 cents a bushel for the highest grade. This, the farmer knows, means an average of 50 cents for him—and, according to the best experts, the average farmer, on average land, must have 90 cents if he is to prosper.

It is worse than that. The farmer is allowed to deliver only five bushels per acre for the present and receive the Government guaranteed price on it. This he says is not enough to keep him and his farm going. In Winnipeg he has heard the representatives of prairie towns say that the whole structure of municipal government in the West will collapse unless the farmer can get more from the Government right away to pay his current taxes.

It is not only the farmer's personal problem. It is Canada's number one economic problem, an unprecedented misfortune, something which no one had thought possible. Of last year's crop over a quarter of a billion bushels could not be sold and is still on hand. About 400,000,000 bushels are ripening out on the plains today. Britain can take 120,000,000 bushels of it —and Britain is now the farmer's only outside market. Canada can use 125,000,000 bushels. What is Canada to do with a prospective surplus of 400,000,000 bushels?

What of the U. S.?

Canada's farmer remembers that the United States Government has offered to help American nations which are swamped by surplus products, and he remembers that the original invitation included Canada. Perhaps, he thinks, it may be the United States' problem one of these days.

How Canada can carry, as unsaleable surplus, most of its major cash crop, the commodity on which it depends for its livelihood, the grain on which the whole Canadian economy was built, the farmer does not know. Neither do the harassed men at Ottawa.

The farmer listens to the harrassed men arguing and he hears from T. A. Crerar, the Government's chief wheat expert and himself a grizzled farmer that: "When the war comes to an end. Europe will be starving, its agricultural life largely destroyed, requiring years to rebuild, and I am not worried about the sale of the wheat which will be available in Canada at that time. Canada may then be in a position to render a great humanitarian service to Europe."

That sounds good to the farmer. The wheat he has grown is not to be wasted, but stored, protected and then sent to Europe to rescue the starving, after the war is over It is easy to say. But where is the grain to be stored? The elevators will not hold more than a part of it. If it is to be stored on the farms, as the men in Ottawa say, the farmer must build new barns, must get lumber—or leave the grain piled in the field. And if it is to be held this Winter, it will have to be held in the Winter following with still another crop, if the war lasts—may have to be held for years. How can the taxpayers of Canada afford to bonus the farmer to produce unusable wheat year after year so that it may be handed on to starving Europe after the war?

There is more to it than that, and the farmer, having engaged in foreign trade for a long time, understands it. If Canada is to be paid for the grain after the war —if it is to avoid a dead loss— Europe can only pay for it in goods. But the farmer knows that under the tariff policies of Canada Europe could not at present pay for so huge an accumulation in goods. Canada would refuse the goods. Canada has adopted a high-tariff policy at the demand of its manufacturing regions and even before the war started was compelled to bonus the farmer who suffered from this policy.

Will Canada adopt any other policy when the war is over? The farmer doubts it. Rather the new industries created by the war will clamor for more and more protection when their external war market has disappeared. How then can the wheat be paid for by foreign markets? How can an impoverished Britain continue to buy here three times as much as it sells? The farmer does not know.

Many Suggestions

Lately he hears a new note in the wind from Ottawa. Some of the harassed men are saying that the farmer must produce less wheat, that the world has changed, old markets permanently lost. We have entered an age of self-containment, say these men, and Canada must re-make its economy accordingly—the economy which was built on the proposition that the Canadian plains produced the best hard wheat in the world and should be used for the obvious purposes of nature; the proposition that in a hungry world, good wheat could always be sold.

This, to the farmer, is the most alarming talk of all. If he is not to produce wheat, what should he produce? The mixed farmers of the East and of British Columbia complain of surplus in their products also. Shall the prairie farmer add to it by changing his crop?

Many farmers must be moved out of the wheat country, the farmer hears some students say. They must be moved into Ontario and British Columbia. Their sons should be taken now out of the prairies and put into the war industries, where they will remain after the war, when the war industries have been converted to the needs of peace.

Canada does not admit this necessity either yet. The farmer is paid to remain on his land—not enough to make him prosperous, but enough to keep him alive and producing more wheat, for what purpose no one can say yet.

So the farmer starts to reap his grain. From the Rockies to the lakes the tractors and horses will be working soon from dawn to dark. The yellow grain and the dust of chaff will be pouring from the threshing machines. Every corner of the barn will be crammed with grain and, letting the little yellow globules run through his finger, the farmer will tell himself again that somehow, some day there must be use for this precious stuff and ways of getting it to those who are hungry for it. So the farmer still sets aside enough for next year's harvest and next spring, whatever happens, he will plant again.

Impounding of Surplus Waters Planned in Southern Alberta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta—A new phase in the development of the water resources of Southern Alberta has been reached with efforts now being directed to the building of dams to impound surplus waters flowing from the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains in the spring of the year. Today much of this water is wasted.

Heretofore, water for irrigation purposes in this region has been taken direct from the rivers rising in the mountains either on the Canadian or the American side of the border. The water flowing in the St. Mary and Milk Rivers, which rise in the State of Montana, but which flow across the line into Alberta, are divided by treaty and any disputes adjusted by the International Joint Commission.

Canadian and American farmers living in border areas require this water to stabilize their agriculture. The United States Reclamation Service has been active in building needed dams to catch the flood waters of the Milk River, which as noted, flows into Alberta thence eastward for perhaps a hundred miles only to run again into the United States. The Fresno dam, recently completed, will give large storage in the vicinity of Havre, Mont., for this water.

Placed Before Government

Canada, on the other hand, has not been so active in water storage, although attention has been directed to the need from year to year. Now the dependence on the flow of the rivers rising in the Rockies, has become so unsatisfactory and the available supply so inadequate that farmers and business groups in this region have organized the Southern Alberta Water Conservation Council and are pressing upon the Federal Government the urgent need for dams.

Irrigation farmers lose heavily every year by reason of this water shortage. Then, it is pointed out that if Canada is to protect its share of the water from boundary streams, something in the way of storage must be provided.

Irrigation was first applied to the semiarid lands of this region by the Mormon immigrants from Utah who settled here from 1887 to well into the present century. With funds provided by the Galts —Sir Alexander T. and his son, Elliott T.—these experienced irrigators built the first canals and spread the first water on the lands. As in Utah, the arid stretches were made to blossom and today surrounding the city of Lethbridge more than a quarter million acres of irrigated lands are clustered.

Doubled Acreage Sought

Home places have become attractively treed and otherwise landscaped, secondary industries have sprung up, and a growing sugar beet growing enterprise provides cash returns for more than a thousand farmers.

It is the goal of the new Southern Alberta Water Council to double this irrigable acreage. This means spending upward of $15,000,000 over a period of years in the building of dams and ditches. The water is available, and had it not been for the war, it is believed the Feedral Government would have set aside a large grant this last parliamentary session for the Alberta water development, which has the endorsement of the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Administration. This Federal branch has already run the surveys and gathered the data bearing on the scheme, the first major step in which would be the construction of a $3,000,000 dam across the St. Mary River near Spring Coulee.

This dam is considered by engineers the key to the whole program designed ultimately to open a veritable new irrigation empire in this section of Canada's West. The scheme is admittedly feasible; and, war or no war, the newly organized Water Conservation Council is determined to push the program through to completion. A new approach will be the need of intensified production on the land in the nation's war economy.

France Puts Strict Curbs On Consumption of Liquor

VICHY, France, Aug. 24 (AP)—The Government today promulgated a law imposing severe restrictions on consumption of alcoholic liquors.

This, said a spokesman, is "not prohibition," but it is expected to put a sharp curb on drinking in France.

Wines and beer will not be affected but aperitifs must contain only 16 per cent alcohol. One such drink before the war could contain as much as 45 per cent alcohol.

No bar or other establishment will be permitted to sell liquor to anyone under 20 years of age and all forms of aperitif advertising must disappear.

Drunkenness will be considered an offense, punishable by heavy fines.

A state of intoxication, moreover, will no longer be accepted in French courts as an extenuating circumstance in crime.

On three days a week—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday—the only drinks which may be sold at cafes are wines, beer, champagne and fruit juices.

The other four days aperitifs containing the restricted alcohol content may be sold, as well as brandy.

Drinks based on absinthe, anis, and strong vermouths are prohibited entirely to Frenchmen. Henceforth they may be manufactured for export only.

Wines and beer may be ordered freely at any time, and even on the three "prohibition" days brandy may be purchased by the bottle for home consumption.

Violators face fines up to 60,000 francs, their cafes will be closed and the courts may even deprive the owner of his civil rights.

Fines against manufacturers caught advertising prohibited drinks may run as high as 120,000 francs.

Finns Try to Please Russia With Policy of Give and Take

HELSINGFORS, Finland (AP)—Finland is treading a cautions path in dealings with its great war-victorious neighbor, Soviet Russia, seeking by every means to gain a friendly relationship.

The recent declaration by Russia's Premier-Foreign Minister Molotoff that relations with Finland depend on Finland itself fell upon receptive ears.

Finland watched with a concern the Bolshevization of the Baltic nations—Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania—which last fall conceded garrisons to the Red Army and finally lost their national status.

Thus far, the fruits of Finland's careful diplomacy since the war with Russia have been increased trade—of vast importance since Scandinavia now is cut off almost entirely from the west—and at least agreement in principle by Russia to respect neutrality of the Aland Islands.

In return Finland has made concessions including demilitarization of the Aland Islands—guardians of the entrance to Bothnian Bay; granting of transit rights across southern Finland to the Soviet base at Hangoe, and acceptance in at least one instance of a border rearrangement costing a few hundred acres of farmland.

What Agreement Includes

Under the trade agreement, Finland is to provide Russia with 38 tugboats and 20 barges over a two-year period as well as turbines, pumps and other machinery, butter and other dairy products and 34,000 tons of iron pyrites.

Russia is selling Finland 70,000 tons of wheat and rye, 80,000 tons of gasoline, 21,000 tons of oil and some manganese.

Maximum trade estimates are $7,500,000 each way—a possible annual total of $15,000,000.

Negotiations toward a final border continue.

The recent concession brought Russia one kilometer (about five-eights of a mile) further into Finland at a point north of Viborg. The territory was of minor importance, but the transfer required 50 Finnish families, who had returned to homes they left last fall, to move again.

Minor political differences at home have brought some tension. At least three demonstrations in the capital by youth groups of 200 to 300, identified as Communists, were halted by police last month.

Few Extreme Leftists

Officials declare, however, that extreme leftist elements are in a decided minority.

One important current issue is the disposition of industrial machinery in areas won by Russia, including Viipuri, some of which was destroyed during the war and some of which the Russians declare the Finns wrongfully took away with them.

After weeks of discussion, the Finns are said to be agreeable to return or replace the machinery and the Russians willing to pay some compensation.

For Finland, to be sure, there can be no relaxation of tension so long as war is general in Europe and so long as the full intentions of Russia and Germany are still a matter of speculation.

However, the Finns stress the fact that all negotiations are with Finland as a sovereign state, that Finland is able to present its own views and wishes and that at least is gaining some share in the give-and-take discussions—even if it seems to be the smaller share.

World Events Rouse People Of U. S. to Patriotic Fervor

By the Associated Press

A great wave of patriotism is sweeping the United States. The patriotic wave is running in four conspicuous channels—simple expressions of national loyalty, widespread moves for national defense, newborn vigilance against foreign subversive activities, and a heightened consciousness of the institution of citizenship.

Flag makers in New Jersey, Philadelphia, Chicago, the Southwest and on the Pacific Coast report almost unanimously unprecedented capacity demand. Homes, business buildings and instituions throughout the land which heretofore displayed the flag only on holidays now are flying it every day.

A Pottsville, Pa., coal mine has its workers salute the flag each day before they go down the shafts.

A Pittsburgh judge wrote a special tribute to the flag and reads it before each court session.

In another Pittsburgh courtroom, "The Star-Spangled Banner" is played on a phonograph daily.

At the Waynesburg, Pa., County Fair the Pledge to the Flag was recited each day by every person on the grounds.

In Los Angeles courts, the salute to the flag has replaced the traditional prologue of "Oyez, oyez."

Seems to Be Spontaneous

The new national sentiment appears to be basically a spontaneous, objective expression of "pro-Americanism" rather than inspired international partisanship or organized sentiment on foreign policy.

So far, beyond general tightening of alien regulations, there have been few indications of the "anti-hyphen" sentiment of World War days.

New Jersey passed an anti-foreign uniform law aimed at the German-American Bund. American Legionnaires in Port Washington, Wis., made organized observations of a Bund camp and reported findings to police. A long-established German restaurant in San Francisco suddenly closed its doors.

But groups of foreign extraction all over the country affirmed their loyalty to the United States as soon as any question arose. Some citizens of German inheritance in Annapolis, Md., put advertisements in the newspapers avowing their patriotism.

Local defense measures, although conspicuously unco-ordinated, have been enthusiastic and widespread.

The Governors of Arizona and New York, among other States, have organized State Defense Councils. The Sheriff of Oklahoma City appointed 10 special deputies as a wartime civil guard.

Plans to Meet Emergency

In New York, and a score of other communities, the various departments of the city government have been completing plans for conduct in a national emergency.

Developments in Houston, Texas, typify the trend. There the Chamber of Commerce urged the formation of a National Industrial Defense Corps. The Civic Club voted a resolution urging Congress to impose the capital penalty for convicted "fifth columnists." School technical facilities were offered for the federal industrial training program. Trucking and warehouse concerns have begun fingerprinting all employees.

Citizenship has taken on a greatly revived significance in the public eye, manifested notably in civic naturalization campaigns and movements to endow the naturalization processs with more ceremony.

A federal judge in Dallas dramatized the formalities by installing a girl costumed as "Columbia" beside the bench. In the Stadium in Cincinnati, as in many other cities, mass citizenship ceremonies have been staged. A Cleveland civic group gave a large and successful picnic for prospective citizens.

Movie Textbooks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Organized visual education will come to Alabama schools for the first time during the coming school year through a newly organized circulating library of sound films by Birmingham - Southern College. The talking movies will be sent from one school to another to vividly illustrate lessons from textbooks and newspapers.

Argentine Cabinet Change Expected Regardless of Decision on Ortiz

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Aug. 24 (AP)—Shuffling of the Argentine Cabinet appeared inevitable today despite indications that President Ortiz had succeeded in easing his administration over a threatened crisis provoked by an investigation into allegedly questionable Army land purchases.

Barring unforeseen developments, the President was expected to win an overwhelming vote of confidence at a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies summoned this afternoon to consider his tendered resignation.

Political observers believed that the President's offer to resign had served the double purpose of rebuking officials implicated in the land transaction and bringing together bickering liberals and conservatives, who were seemingly in agreement on a major issue for the first time in 10 years.

Revision Suggested

An attempt to cement this agreement, observers believed, would be made by offering posts in a revised Cabinet to various leaders now outside the Government—notably the nation's two living ex-Presidents, Marcelo Alvear and Augustin Justo.

Despite the apparent certainty that Señor Ortiz' resignation would be rejected, there was no certainty that the President would continue to exercise the executive functions which he temporarily surrendered to Vice-President Ramon Castillo in June because of precarious health.

Some quarters believed he might ask for a leave of absence after bringing his administration through the crisis and leave Señor Castillo the task of revamping the Cabinet.

Less Than Half Term

Still others believed that, having vindicated his own name, he might resubmit his resignation on grounds of ill health, in which case he it was expected Congress would be compelled to accept his retirement. He has served less than half his six- year term.

It was expected that debate on the President's resignation would delay a vote until evening, although eventual rejection by 186 of the possible 190 votes was forecast.

Unusual international interest was focused on the situation because the most outspoken critics of the Ortiz Government are recognized pro-Fascist, anti-British leaders, while some of his strongest supporters are leaders of the democratic, anti-Nazi bloc.

Post Office Branch Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The Minnesota State Fair Grounds during this year's showing will be officially as well as practically a city in itself. The St. Paul Post Office will operate a branch office on the grounds during the fair for the convenience of the visitors and workers.

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ATLANTA, GA.

What Is Adequate Defense? U. S. Is Shown Need to Decide

By a Military Expert

The most important need in the United States today, as Congressmen and Senators debate conscription and a rearmament program, is a clear definition of what constitutes adequacy in normal military defense. In every country success in war depends upon the organization and application of its military resources. The resources themselves consist of men, material, and money. Conscription of man power is an argument for conscription of wealth, factories, industry, and labor. Their organization is wholly within the province of the statesmen. Under the Constitution, the Congress has the power to raise and support armies.

In speaking of the Army, we must not overlook the fact that there is a direct and close connection with our naval and air forces. Lack of military success in the protection of any navy or air base will restrict operations dependent upon such bases. No navy, no air force, can operate except from protected bases. It is only necessary to allow hostile ground troops to seize these bases and manufacturing facilities, and they cease to exist for us. Our people must not lose sight of the fact that ground forces constitute the basis of the defensive plan from the beginning, wherein they protect and give freedom of action to far-fluing auxiliaries, to the final victory for a decision.

Must Maintain Able Army

The country must determine on and maintain at a constant level a sound, reasonably constructed army as a matter of pure economy and safety. It takes time to arrive at such maintenance. The period has long passed when ineffectively armed or insufficiently trained men can succeed in war.

The army knows to a day the time necessary to produce every item of armament and equipment and the time it takes to train military specialists. Our current expansion program is being geared to produce necessary airplanes. This is being done by industry, subject to military specifications. But we must not lose sight of the fact that trained personnel is needed to fly these planes, and bases are needed at which to properly handle and service them. Training of combat crews and of enlisted and commissioned specialists is the bottleneck in the production of air power. The fact that it takes years to resolve the will of the people into efficiently handled munitions of war must be remembered. Correctly provided for, the constant modernization of arms and equipment can be made smoothly, and economically introduced.

Components of Readiness

The components of such an economical, properly balanced "position in readiness" of the United States were admirably set forth by Gen. Malin Craig, former Chief of Staff of the Army, and again recently stressed by Gen. George Marshall, the present Chief of Staff.

These components are:

1. An outpost line for security and the protection of initial defense forces. Panama and Hawaii, properly strengthened, and the installations now being completed in Puerto Rico and those proposed in Alaska, constitute this general line. Ground and air forces at these places must be prepared for immediate action. Their training and equipment must be complete, and their strength sufficient to withstand attack until reinforced.

2. The main position, which is the United States proper. Here the forces available, which are referred to as the Initial Protective Force, consist of the Regular Army (less those on the outpost line) and all of the federalized National Guard together with those Reserves assigned to them in emergency. It is important that a certain proportion of these forces consist of immediately available infantry-artillery teams —small, seasoned, hard-hitting divisions—that are available for instant dispatch to reinforce our forward positions, to seize or hold naval and air bases, or to destroy enemy bases. Minimum estimates indicate that we should have always available five such complete divisions at full peak strength, with a small complement of special troops.

Reserve Strength Vital

3. Reserves. We must be prepared to back up our Initial Protective Force referred to above with adequate reserve strength. Any emergency worthy of the name will demand the mobilization of our next force in ascending scale which is called the Protective Mobilization Force, consisting of approximately 1,000,000 men. Plans for that force must be real and complete. The critical armament and equipment should be on hand. Plans for such mobilization must be soundly laid in man-power and in procurement in case a concerted attempt is made to limit our political future.

Based upon the components indicated above, the adequacy of our defenses can always be determined. Until the world is assuredly embarked on a period of prolonged peace it is estimated that the minimum of 242,000 men for the regular establishment should be maintained in this country. However, such an increase should come after the materiel requirements for the Protective Mobilization plan have been provided.

The report of the former Chief of Staff referred to concludes with the statement: "In all fairness to the people, this is the military minimum that can be devised for them with accompanying assurance that they are properly protected. In consequence, they should require its accomplishment and demand its maintenance."

Mission of Air Forces

The general mission of the military aviation of the United States is the preparation for and the execution of air operations in: (1) defense of Continental United States; (2) defense of our overseas possessions; (3) operations outside the United States and our possessions, as required by the situation; (4) other operations in which the Army engages.

Functionally, our military aviation falls into four general groupments: (1) training and special purpose aviation, with a mission of military Air Corps requirement for individual and unit training for development and test of equipment; (2) reconaissance (army, corps, and division), observation, and liaison, with a mission of providing observation, liaison, photography, and reconnaissance for ground troops; (3) overseas garrisons, with a mission of providing air defense of the particular overseas possessions to which assigned; and (4) GHQ (General Headquarters) Aviation, which consists of all types of airplanes for the conduct of offensive and defensive air operations.

Specialization in Aircraft

In the United States, as in all nations, it has been found that general-purpose airplanes have failed to perform specific tasks in a satisfactory manner, consequently we have created specialized classifications to perform specific tasks. Thus, in our combat aviation, which is organized, equipped, and trained to engage in offensive and defensive air operations by air attack and air fighting, we find pursuit and bombardment units.

Before air units can go into action they must be provided with fuel, oil, bombs, machine gun ammunition, weather and communication services, etc. To secure the maximum degree of mobility, sufficient operating airdromes must be prepared in each strategical area to receive, without any loss of time, the combat air units sent to that theater.

This country is particularly fortunate in its great natural resources and in the potentialities of its aviation industry, but it cannot be too strongly stressed that air resources should not be mistaken for air power which must be a tangible, existing means of warfare. Today the American people who look upon our air forces as a shield must insist upon the full development of this instrument for our defense, to its full potentialities.

'With Heather in Her Hair'

International

A Little Scotch Lassie Greets America

There's no mistaking little Yvonne McNish's pleasure at being in the United States. Yvonne, who comes from Edinburgh and is the proud possessor of a Scotch "burr," was one of the 138 child guests from Great Britain who arrived in New York on the liner Samaria. As you can see, Yvonne wears a "tag." The children were met by Marshall Field, Chairman of the Committee for the Care of European Children.

Buried Oil Tanks Are Urged As Defense Against Bombing

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Aug. 24 (AP)—Storage of vital petroleum supplies in underground tanks to forestall their possible destruction by air attack was urged yesterday by planners of the Nation's defenses.

Robert E. Wilson, petroleum technologist of the National Defense Advisory Committee, suggested that plan to the Interstate Oil Compact Commission, here to study the oil industry's role in rearming America.

Mr. Wilson also suggested that the industry lay new pipelines, especially along the Atlantic Seaboard, to make it unnecessary to transport oil in tankers.

Earlier, W. R. Boyd, Jr., Executive Vice-President of the American Petroleum Institute, declared the United States was better prepared than any other nation in the world in the matter of petroleum supplies.

N. Y. Fair for Army

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Theodore T. Hayes, Acting Federal Commissioner to the New York World's Fair, suggested last night that the Fair's $100,000,000 plant be converted into a national defense base for the Army and Navy after the Fair closes Oct. 24.

Mr. Hayes declared that with but a small expenditure 500,000 men could be housed quickly on the grounds.

Harvey D. Gibson, Board Chairman of the Fair, said that Army and Navy engineers have been considering the possibility of using the fairground facilities in the national defense program.

Walsh Asks Facts

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—David I. Walsh, (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Committee, offered in the Senate yesterday a resolution calling upon the Secretary of War to supply the Senate with confidential information on the Army's present and prospective supply of airplanes, mechanized equipment and pilots. He said he would introduce a similar resolution later calling for information from the Navy.

Banks Praise Plan

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—Commercial banking circles commented favorably yesterday on the Federal Defense Commission's proposal for stepping up production of armament supplies through use of bank loans to manufacturers. The loans would be secured by government contract to pay factory construction costs by annual installments.

Negroes Ask Part

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Senator Robert F. Wagner, (D) of New York, read to the Senate yesterday a letter from Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, asking amendment of the conscription bill to permit Negroes to enlist in the Army and Navy air forces.

New Cause Is Given For Bomber's Crash

DENVER, Aug. 24 (AP)—Civil authorities tentatively blamed a "terrific downdraft" today for the crash of an army bomber with nine fatalities as army authorities virtually eliminated the possibility of lightning or a bomb explosion might have caused the tragedy.

The plane, a B-18-A Douglas bomber, crashed in an electrical storm Thursday night.

Maj. Leo H. Dawson, operations officer at Lowry Field, said eight or nine possible explanations were under study. He said condition of the electrical wiring eliminated the lightning theory, and 15 unexploded bombs were found in the wreckage. They were loaded with only enough powder to show a puff of smoke when striking ground targets.

Land Taxes Deplored In Oregon Study

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORVALLIS, Ore.—The seriousness of rural tax delinquency is emphasized in a bulletin issued by the State College Agricultural Experimental Station entitled, "Rural Tax Delinquency Study in the State of Oregon." While the problem is not peculiar to this region and is causing concern in other parts of the country as well, the Bulletin confines itself to information obtained regarding delinquency in Oregon from 1928 to 1935.

Counties both east and west of the Cascades were used in a study which followed a general accumulation of data for the entire State, made through the co-operation of several Federal emergency programs. Generally speaking, it appears from the bulletin that local government, rather than the State, relies upon property taxes. More particularly, Dr. W. H. Dreesen, agricultural economist, in drawing conclusions from the detailed study notes:

"The burdensomeness of the general property tax is evident from the fact that the total delinquency in the State exceeded $46,000,000 in 1935, and that the Counties are now holding in excess of 1,780,000 acres of tax-reverted lands, and 154,000 city and suburban lots. If an institution like the general property tax system virtually breaks down during a period of additional stress, it is highly probable that there is no appreciable factor of safety during normal times. To the degree that the taxpayers are on the verge of letting their property revert to the County in lieu of unpaid taxes, the institution of private property loses its value as a stabilizing force in society."

Dr. Dreesen observes that while some relationship is found between tax delinquency and types of land and types of farming, this relationship is not marked enough to warrant recommendations as to altering present assessment methods. Such changes might, on the contrary, work a hardship on the man able and willing to meet his public obligations promptly. "The all-important responsibility factor," he concludes, "is the burdensomeness of the general property tax, augmented in rural areas by low farm incomes during depression years."

Rigid Censorship Imposed by Eire On All War News

DUBLIN, Eire, Aug. 24 (AP)—Rigid new censorship regulations were enforced in Eire today, making impossible the publication of war news without the Government's permission.

Matters relating to hostilities on land, sea or in the air between the fighting forces of any State must be officially passed by the censor.

If hostile acts of war have taken place in the territory of Ireland, including Ulster (Northern Ireland), or at sea within 50 miles of the coast the news accounts must be submitted to censorship before publication.

News of attacks or war damage sustained by merchant ships or commercial aircraft, and news relating to attacks on ships or aircraft in transit to or from any Irish port also are to be censored.

Newspapers are forbidden to publish pictures of "wars in progress or lately terminating in any part of the world" without previous censorship. Maps which do not carry captions of a propaganda nature are excepted.

One Dublin newspaper today was required to submit its entire issue, including display and classified advertising and editorials, for approval.

Currency Control Decreed in Bahamas

NASSAU, Bahamas, Aug. 24 (AP)—Using a power granted in an Emergency Defense Act passed last year, the Duke of Windsor as Governor of the Bahamas, decreed yesterday that officers might seize bank notes, postal orders, gold, securities, or foreign currency entering or leaving the Bahamas.

The order, effective Aug. 27, permits the search of imported or exported goods. Certain exemptions will be provided, however, through a special license from the Duke.

A specially composed song entitled "Blessings on the Duke of Windsor" was sung to the Royal Governor yesterday as nearly 10,000 natives attended an open-air reception for the Windsors in Clifford Park near Fort Charlotte.

Slayer Declares Trotsky Ordered Stalin Assault

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 24 (AP)—Accusations were leveled at Leon Trotsky by his confessed slayer, who said Trotsky had ordered him to go to Russia and "organize the assassination of Joseph Stalin and other Soviet leaders."

Police said the accusation was contained in a note which Frank Jackson, mysterious foreigner, wrote before he attacked Mr. Trotsky with a pickaxe last Tuesday in the latter's closely-guarded Coyoacan home.

Mr. Trotsky's attorney, Albert Goldman of Chicago, who characterized Jackson as an agent of the OGPU (Russian secret police), said he would issue a statement later "to disprove all the lying statements of fact" contained in the note.

London Sugar Price Rises

LONDON (AP)—The Food Ministry announced Aug. 23 an increase in the price of sugar from 10 to 11 cents a pound, effective Aug. 26.

Education

Boarding schools for younger children are fairly recent; yet today there are several lower schools, chiefly country day in plan, that have boarding departments. Such a happy little "home" is the Children's Country School, a day and boarding school in Los Gatos, Calif., that takes little boys and girls up through the eighth grade. Co-operative living in a wholesome constructive atmosphere is the ideal of such schools, and there are many reasons why even the youngest children may at times be better off at a boarding school than anywhere else. This child with the violin is a pupil at the above-mentioned school, where music and all the arts are a part of one's natural daily experience.

You Can Go On Studying

Young people out of high school who are prevented from attending college this fall are not denied opportunity of starting a college program or of taking courses for their vocational advancement. School officials in Wisconsin cities and villages are aiding eligible graduates to continue their education through offerings of correspondence courses taught by the University of Wisconsin extension division. These courses are typical of those offered by many universities.

Many extension courses give college credits which are accepted by colleges and universities toward the requirements for graduation. Beginning courses are recommended in college freshman subjects in English, history, foreign languages, mathematics, science.

For students who are not interested in degree credit but are more interested in improving their qualifications for advancement, the extension division provides courses in business and technical subjects. The business courses include business correspondence, business management, and accounting. The industrial courses include aeronautics, meteorology and navigation, drawing, heating and ventilating, refrigeration, electric wiring, construction estimates and costs, automobile operation and care, and many others.

There are practical courses also in library practice, home economics, landscape design, and other fields.

When the Older Children Get Home After a Dance

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

California

While bringing up my children I used to enjoy talking to older mothers, especially those who had successful families. The mother who impressed me the most gave me an idea that I worked on for many years with great satisfaction.

This mother raised five children and they were not only of great value to their community but throughout the entire state. She said that she had raised them under very limited circumstances, but her one desire was to have a comfortable living room so in the evenings when they returned from their parties, games, etc., she could be alone with them and together they could talk over the evening's activities, thus gaining their confidence and the children unconsciously receiving her guidance.

If they returned very late after dancing, she was always up waiting for them with a pot of hot chocolate and sandwiches. In front of an open fire, sitting on the davenport with their arms around each other, they spent many happy hours together, laughing and discussing every person and thing constructively by right thinking. She never allowed herself to be shocked, then many days later when the right opportunity came up the wrong was corrected.

She said that even when they were babies she had looked forward to bringing into the family life this sort of experience. They were poor and a really attractive living room was difficult to manage, but over the years she managed to save little by little from the grocery money, everyone helping, until piece by piece the living room furniture was purchased and the room made the most attractive in the house.

One day she was talking with one of the other mothers, and this woman said that she just could not understand why her daughter told her so little when the next morning she went into her room the very first thing. The wise mother answered, "You go too late, for the enthusiasm is all gone by the next morning. I feel it essential to be right on the job the minute they return at night and to allow plenty of time for a real long visit. You will never regret it."

I have tried this with my children and can honestly say it helped bring about the happiest times of my life. Also it brought forth grand results—a real companionship between the children and myself.

(Mrs.) C. R.

A Saturday Column

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What National Guard Faces

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 24

The principal provisions of legislation sent to the White House authorizing President Roosevelt to call the National Guard and Army reserves to active duty:

Subject to call—Members of National Guard, Regular Army Reserve, Officers Reserve Corps, Enlisted Reserve Corps, retired officers and retired enlisted men.

Period of duty—12 consecutive months.

Pay—same as that of Regular Army ($21 month basic pay for enlisted men).

Where serve—Any point designated by President within Western Hemisphere, on American possessions outside this Hemisphere and on the Philippine Islands.

Resignations—All guardsmen and reserves under the rank of Captain who have dependents permitted to resign within 20 days after being ordered to active duty.

Discharges—Automatically given to all Guard members under 18 years.

Medical examinations—Provided on entry into federal service and on release, with medical certificate of service illness or injuries to be provided.

Re-employment—Employers required to re-employ soldier who makes application for reinstatement in job 40 days after completing service, unless employer finds it "impossible or unreasonable" to do so. United States district attorneys empowered to act as attorney for soldier in suits to force re-employment.

Benefits—Trainees to receive benefits of Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act.

Operation of law—Limited to period ending June 30, 1942.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Has the Vacation Camp Anything to Teach the Home?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Home Come Your Boy and Girl Ready to Go on Growing

How Can They Be Helped to Maintain the Serenity and Sense of Responsibility That Camp Gave Them?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

Your big sun-tanned boy and your gypsy girl are home from camp now with happiness and contentment still deep in their eyes and health and vigor showing in every gesture. You said to your next door neighbor before they arrived—"It will be grand to have them home again, but I can't help dreading the confusion. Jim and I have had such a peaceful summer." Thinking back you remember that among more worthy reasons why you and Jim decided on camp for this year, was the thought that a whole summer with youngsters making a hullabaloo at home would be just too much!

Your children's counselors have written that during these summer months your two young people proved themselves to be peaceful citizens, considerate of their neighbors, and entirely co-operative. You and Jim smiled over those letters. "Must have the children mixed," was Jim's comment, and you both wondered how it can be that these creatures who keep your home life more or less in a state of upheaval are according to all reports well adjusted and serene during the camp summer. Summer and winter, you know, however, that they really are the same children, so you acknowledge that there must be something in the different environments.

Camp director friends of mine say frankly that they never cease to be amazed at the many children who, at the beginning of the camp season, show all the symptoms of deficient home life. There are too many self-centered and moody boys and girls; too many aggressive bits of humanity evidently used to holding the entire center of the stage; too many with no conception of what it means to give and take and "get along" with other people. Most parents are so sincerely well meaning, and so grieved when their best efforts have not produced the desired results, that a comparative glance at methods of home and camp management may bring welcome illumination and suggestion.

Basic, of course, are good food and plenty of milk to drink, fresh air, a regular time for going to bed, and unbroken hours of sleep. To these the successful camp management adds:

1. Daytime activity and rest periods where the occupation is in each instance keyed to the child's need;

2. Singing and simple devotions at the beginning of the day; songs and story hour at the end of the day;

3. Tasks contributing to the common good, regularly and well performed; and only carelessness and indifference corrected by having the effort repeated. In such work the children are held to age-group ability standards of performance, rather than adult perfections, and constant effort made to instill the idea that doing one's best today means better and easier results tomorrow.

4. Creative art and craft work are alternated daily with vigorous physical exercise and mental effort, with attention to the short span of children's ability to concentrate;

5. Over the three months' period, usually without the child's realization of the fact, planned corrective attention is given to special faults and negative tendencies;

6. Progressively planned activities in each field of endeavor, and deliberate breaking of the schedule routine from time to time, insure interest and forestall boredom. In such manner the children are not too conscious of the definitely purposed and carefully planned program which is the prosaic foundation of their summer's happiness.

Experience has shown that childish tempers are steadied in an atmosphere of order, that children feel safe under system and authority until such time as their own judgment has had time to develop. Homes which are run without some such program paralleling the camp schedule idea, are often haphazard also in the results secured. Many parents do not realize the importance of establishing basic order in home events, or are too busy with other matters to make even a simple program of discipline and organization "stick" week after week.

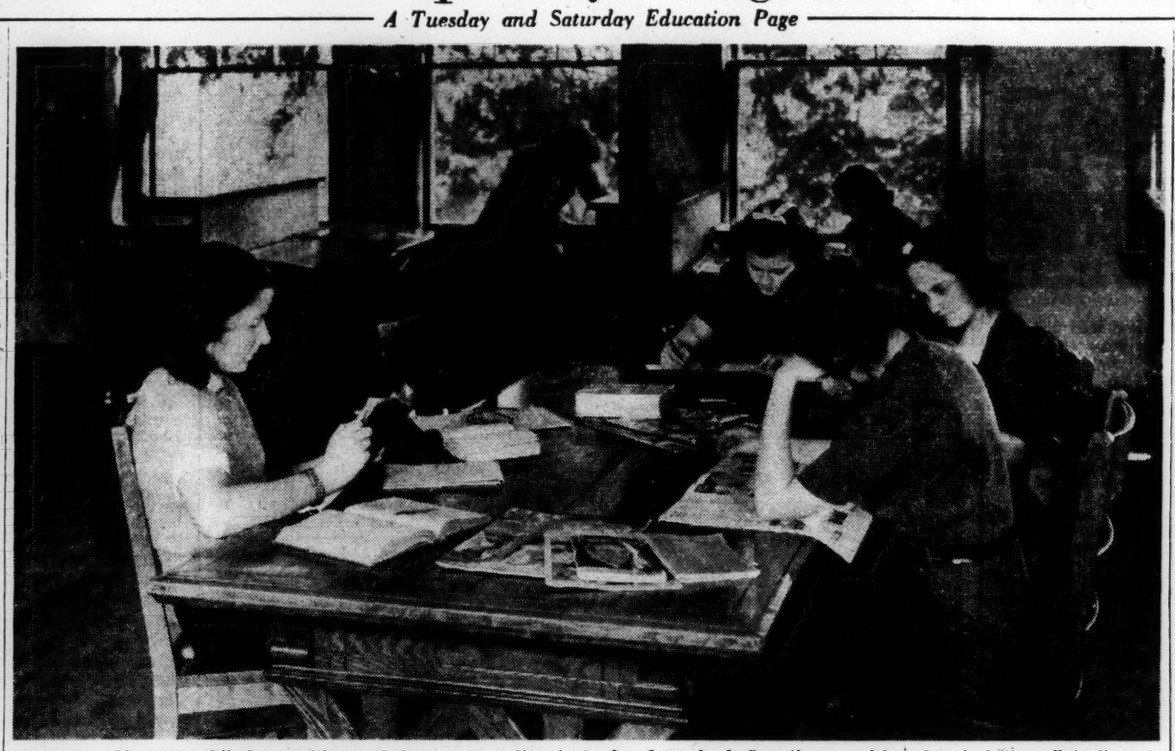
On the other hand fathers and mothers who plan ahead and hold the youngsters to the line with firm hands in velvet gloves, have not only peace and obedience at home but sincere respect and devotion from their children. Children are not deceived. They resent spinelessness in parents, and are shaken inwardly when they feel toward their parents a disrespect because of it.

The most successful camps I know of have practically no disciplinary problems among hundreds of children from all parts of the country. Their programs are made up in advance to cover the entire season. Well in advance of the actual assembling of the children, the proposed activities are studied and selected. Alternate possibilities are included for rainy days. Supplies are bought at wholesale rates weeks ahead of time.

During the summer a complete record is kept of the health and social progress of each child, and weekly conferences are held among staff members.

These practices have demonstrated that forethought and serious conscientious planning bring about superior results when adults are dealing with children and responsible for their development. A timely question for all parents is, "How are these things managed in our home?" When your own children come home from camp this year, where they have been used to ordered and co-operative living and thriving in it, why not let them find the equivalent factors in their home environment? Why not give them opportunity to continue to grow under the best possible conditions. If you can so arrange, you as parents can come to have—instead of confused and distracted minds—that feeling of humble accomplishment which is every camp counselor's real reward for careful planning. Is it worth considering?

Mildred Ockert Waugh



Companionship, even while busy getting one's lessons or reading, is one of the memories of boarding school that cling. The fact that one's interests are centered at school, makes the little moments of leisure throughout the day and evening quite different from those of a day school. Sometimes a girl or boy is better off to live at home and attend a day school of some type; again the stability and regularity of boarding school is just the thing. These girls are at the Hillside Country School, Norwalk, Conn.

Shall It Be a Boarding School This Year for Your Child?

There Are Good Schools of All Kinds, Public, Private, Day, Boarding. Today We Discuss Boarding School

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Shall I send my child to boarding school?

There are reasons for sending a child to the local public schools, and there are also reasons for sending a child to private school—entirely apart from any financial considerations. Sometimes within the same family it is best to send one child to the public school, another to a local private school, and yet a third away to boarding school.

For many, such decisions are being made right now. If boarding school is being considered, let us list a few of the gains we may expect for Jack or Betty in the years they are away at school—gains that may be chalked up to balance the disadvantages of their being away from their own home and family.

1. On their arrival at school they literally and to an extent figuratively leave their parents behind. They are "on their own"; they are themselves, and not sons or daughters of someone else. They can no longer rely upon family prestige or be dragged down for lack of it.

2. They must solve their own problems and recognize their own opportunities. A thousand adjustments, some of them fundamental, are made by these children, often rather self-centered when they come, before they settle down as a group to harmonious school life. For one, Mother has always borne all the responsibility. For another, Dad has perhaps been too strict, and a tendency to deceive must be overcome by the child. For another, over-indulgence has given the child no aid in building habits of self-discipline. And so it goes. These things are quickly revealed in boarding school, where educators are dealing with the child not only during the school day but all around the clock.

3. Sometimes a child has long wished to "turn over a new leaf"—be more reliable, more affectionate, more steady, more responsive; but years of being the other kind of child keeps him from doing this at home. He is shy about it. The picture his family and friends have is one that has grown distasteful to him, yet he has not quite the courage to erase it in front of them all. At boarding school he may leave that picture behind and start painting a new one. And having painted the new one, it is easier during vacations at home to show it to family and friends until at last the old one is gone forever.

4. Few modern homes are as orderly in their daily schedule as is the average boarding school. Regular times for getting up and going to bed, uninterrupted hours of study, of play, regular meals, simple sturdy clothes and not too many, treats that are not too frequent nor capriciously granted—these are among the ways of life the child thrives on. The well-conducted boarding school is the epitome of orderly living. Most children are better for a planned schedule. It helps them to feel a sense of security.

5. For many children, actual responsibility for their own possessions, their own rooms, their laundry lists, their contact by mail with their parents, are new and growth-producing experiences. Keeping on the strict dormitory-tidy list is at first real progress for some.

6. Regular study hall can be of vast worth. Many a time the college freshman who comes from a good boarding school is head and shoulders above the rest when it comes to knowing how to study. A good all-day school can and should teach children how to study, and often does; but the boarding school, with its full quota of day and evening study hours, has the best opportunity of all.

7. Learning to live with others, learning to maintain a cheerful spirit not only during the school day but at meals, in leisure hours in the dormitory, and in sharing with one's roommate—these are important character builders. And with all this, boarding school fun and friendships become a part of one's life—making one's "old school" a precious and enduring memory, well won.

So, even though some boys and girls are sent to boarding school solely that they may enter one of the great colleges in an integrated social group rather than as individuals from some distant home town, the real worth of boarding school life, according to those who out of their experience have provided the above seven points, is far more genuine and lasting.

Millicent Taylor

This is the first of a series of articles designed to help parents who are considering the various types of private school education. The second will introduce the military school plan.

This World of Ours

We Make Relief Maps as Family Fun

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mother, how large is Australia?"

"What is the largest river in the world?"

"Dad, do you know how much bigger Russia is than Finland?"

Questions such as the above had been coming thick and fast lately and Dad and I were often at a loss as to the correct answer to Sonny's inquiry. With the radio almost constantly pouring forth comments on foreign names and foreign places it was easy to see that new pictures and concepts were forming in the child thought, and how necessary it was that these pictures have some semblance of accuracy.

My first idea was an Atlas. Sonny was delighted with the purchase and proceeded to make use of it on our first drive.

Just now our family and the Atlas are in the process of "relief maps." We have started making actual maps of countries in which we are interested and to say the least we are having fun as well as learning much too. The making of these maps involves coloring and presentation which is left to the originality of the person developing it. Sonny takes them to school after we have enjoyed them and we find our efforts are much appreciated.

The simplest way to make a relief map is to take a large piece of cardboard or a thin piece of board, and outline roughly the shape of the map to be made. Fill this in the outline of the map, making the surface generally uneven. While the clay is soft "pinch" in mountain ranges, take a fingernail file and mark in the rivers, also "digging out" any important lakes. When sufficient work has been done on this phase of the map allow it to dry thoroughly over night. Take water colors and paint in the blue lakes, any oceans or other bodies of water, and the surrounding countries. Lettering may be done last.

Homemade Substitute for Clay
(Used in map making)

The proportions of this recipe make material about the size of a baseball: ¼ cup cornstarch, ½ cup salt; ½ cup boiling water. Mix cornstarch and salt dry in saucepan. Pour on the boiling water. Stir on the fire until soft. Take off and work for fifteen minutes. If the material crumbles, add a little boiling water; if it sticks, put a little cornstarch on the hands. To preserve, wrap in waxed paper or oil cloth.

Your family will enjoy the associations involved in studying this world of ours. It brings the family as well as the world closer together.

H. O.

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E		P	R	I	M		D	I	A	L		H
L	U	K	I	N		C	E	N	T	I	M	E

The Home Forum

Tabitha

SHE IS THE friend of Midge and James and Evelina; she is the friend of their Grandmamma and their Uncle John. We do not call her Tabitha save on occasions of stateliness; for example, if Julius Caesar dropped in for tea, without doubt we should call her Tabitha. You understand that Caesar does not drop in for tea, that were impossible, but if he did, that is what we should call her, as the Divider of Gaul took off his helmet, hung his short Roman sword on the hat-rack and devoured ten or a dozen pieces of buttered toast, while Tabitha rubbed delicately against his military boots and generally put him at his ease.

On ordinary occasions, when we feel matter of fact and undramatically happy, we call her Tab, or even Tabby; the last cognomen being used when we would woo her into the house and she won't be wooed. Sometimes, when I am filled with frolic humor, I address her as "poo' kitty," but it requires an effort of true imagination to think of her as a poo' kitty. She just ain't, and let the grammarians make what they will of it. She has the appetite of a boa-constrictor and she sleeps soft in a wicker basket after the fatigue of the day. I think, perhaps, that it would be more accurate to speak not of her appetite but of her stowage, and yet Tabitha is not a large cat though she bids fair to be right hefty some day. It would be unfair to let the polite reader get the impression that she is indiscriminate in her voraciousness or lets quantity usurp the place of quality. Far from it, for, on the contrary, she is dainty and over dainty, what we may denominate nice in her gormandizing. I have known her to refuse some of the honestest food. It may have had a certain Sandford and Merton character; it may have lacked worldly condiments, but it was good food. From the blameless banquet (if you will permit alliteration) she turned with an insufferable smirk. Small critics may object that cats do not and cannot smirk—I have only to say that I have seen her smirk. Furthermore, if James were at my elbow at this moment, he would confirm what I say, but he is conversing with an elder cousin, some seven feet long. I do not trust myself to speak more about this smirking. Tabitha is not exactly ungrateful, she rather gives the impression of astonishment and pitying surprise that we could have no more imagination, no more sense of good form, than to offer her victuals which as a cat of the world she must refuse.

* * *

It is agreeable to see how well Tabitha gets on with the children; there is plainly an understanding among them; she plays with them and they all seem to talk together in the friendliest way. Sometimes she goes so far as to accompany them half way to school, her tail waving in dignified cheerfulness. When she has gone a certain distance, she comes about and bears away for the home that she has made for us: I think that Tabitha is convinced that were it not for her, we should be living in what was merely a matter of four walls and a roof, quite without the true urbanity with which she endues it, without snugness, without charm. I am sorry that you cannot behold the air of proprietorship which marks her when she walks into the house after disporting with the neighboring cats. As to these last, her judgment sometimes is not very good, for I am bound to say that for her gossips she chooses one or two of the least prepossessing cats imaginable; they may have hearts of gold, they may have all the domestic virtues, they may like simple things, but their appearance is distinctly against this iridescent possibility. The utmost limit was reached the other day when Tabitha brought one of these detrimentals into the house. He or she did not stay very long, being urged to get out; he or she loped away with embarrassment, while Tabitha tried to look unconscious of any rift in the lute.

* * *

This particular gate-crashing cat reminded me of another I used to see these many years ago in the Boston Athenaeum library; yes, many years ago, when there was some pretense of tranquillity in the world and, if you can believe it, no radio comedians convulsed the helpless ether. I did not know this cat well, for indeed he had not admitted me to the number of his friends and his professional duties took him away a good deal from the floor where I used to work. His name was Giles, so said the ladies who cared for that part of the library, and Giles was about the right name for him. Very large and bony, so much so that when he moved one could hear a muffled clatter, of a subfusk gray and quite without what romanticists call "feline grace." Giles not only looked dusty but was dusty, and I attributed this to his spending so much time in the cellar among the international law periodicals. You ask what of all this? Was not Giles a poo' kitty, even if he was careless about his person? Be patient, good reader, and suffer me a little longer. Yes, Giles was a good cat, but he was something thoughtless and inconsiderate in his ways. I would be toiling at one of the long green-topped tables over some sound piece of English prose that took me thousands of miles and some centuries away from the land of the free; the Conduct of the Allies or Burke's speeches would be holding my respectful attention, when Giles would leap upon the table and with a tired sigh dispose himself to slumber. Of itself there was nothing malignant about this, but he always flopped down near my books and papers and gave me never so much as a deferential glance. Perhaps I should have been above such small annoyances, but difficult it was to read Swift without watching Giles out of the corner of my eye to see when he would fan my papers with his errant tail. It was useless to appeal to Giles' better nature, because he would pretend not to hear. The only course was to shoo him off, when he would lumber pensively away.

* * *

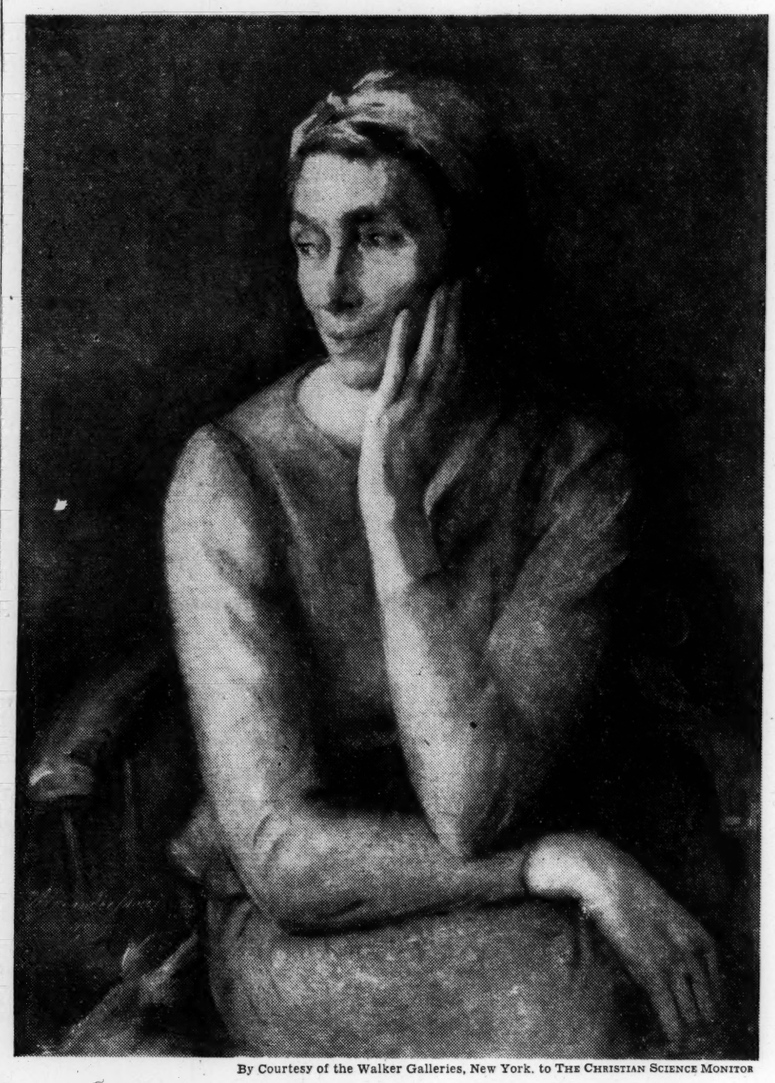
Tabitha is far neater than Giles, although I dare say she might become careless were she stationed in a large library. As it is, I hope she will always be able to live in the country. Let her be lightsome as she will, let her caracole and gesture with her paws as much as she likes, but let her not become sophisticated, or, rather, more sophisticated than as a cat she is bound to be. In a city, Tabitha would learn the savor of gasoline and make the acquaintance of cats without any tincture of politeness. I can see how Giles was the victim of circumstances, but I regard Tabitha in an Arcadian light, associating her with primroses and milkmaids and harvest festivals. I don't know that my wife in any way associates Tabitha with Arcadia, and, as I have said many times, women are much greater realists than men. (Some day, but I won't promise, I may admit that they have more sense than the peerless ones).

For all her impartial view of Tabitha, my wife is amenable to reason. Thus, there was the matter of the wicker armchair, over whose comfortable lines she had fitted back and cushion covers of agreeable chintz. Tabitha before that had used the chair when she meditated and evidently took the new fittings as a delicate attention. But coming in one evening after a refreshing breather in the fog, Tabitha espied my wife sitting in the chair with innocent contentment. Our friend stalked up and gazed at her and then arranged herself Sphinxlike on the floor with her back to us. There was silence for some miuutes and then my wife left that wicker chair with the new cushions and sat on the couch. In a very short time indeed Tabitha jumped gracefully into the chair, plainly relieved that she had not had to reprove my wife for what, after all, may have been sheer thoughtlessness on her part. Now times have changed and Tabitha has to fold herself into the wicker basket. I know how she must feel, but she says nothing.

* * *

Tabitha, although reticent, is good company, though not in the way that James is good company. Besides his large and affable smile, James has a remarkable fund of conversation and of course Tabitha has not that. For all that, she adds a comfortable element to the domestic scene—she blends, so to speak. After reading the newspaper, it is a relief to pat her head and if only for sixty seconds forget man's inhumanity to man. Yes, Tabitha, even if sometimes you bound into my lap when I am reading an improving book, or insist on involving yourself with my wife's feet most obstructingly, we all of us regard you as a friend and I more than suspect that you know it.

J. H. S.



By Courtesy of the Walker Galleries, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PORTRAIT OF A WOMAN: *A Painting by Alexander James*

ALEXANDER JAMES is an American artist from an interesting family. He is the son of the philosopher, William James, and the nephew of Henry James, the novelist. Born in 1890, he now resides in Dublin, New Hampshire. He was a pupil of Abbott Thayer and Denman Ross.

Mr. James' portraits are notable for relaxed, sympathetic, searching characterization. He does not follow any set style but seems to have cultivated the manner which is most suitable to his temperament. He strives to convey, through nicely graded lights and shadows and appropriate colors, the truly distinctive characteristics of his sitter. Mr. James has succeeded where others have failed, in ignoring the insignificant and promoting the subtle, elusive, distinguishing traits.

D. A.

Mountains of Safety

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANS ARE familiar with the prophecy of Christ Jesus, as recorded in the Gospels, concerning the world-wide turmoil which will appear before his teachings are universally accepted and demonstrated. He foretold wars and rumors of wars, commotions, upheavals, persecution, and distress, but tenderly reassured his followers that they should not be terrified by these occurrences, but should know "that the kingdom of God is nigh at hand" (Luke 21:31).

In the injunctions for their safety during this time of commotion, the Master admonished his followers (Matthew 24: 16-18), "Then let them which be in Judaea flee into the mountains: let him which is on the housetop not come down to take any thing out of his house: neither let him which is in the field return back to take his clothes." May not this be taken to mean that all who find themselves engaged in the pursuits of material living should seek safety in a more exalted understanding of God?

On more than one occasion, when, through his mighty works, the thought of the people was stirred, when hatred was rampant and danger seemed imminent, as we read in the Gospels, Jesus went unto a mountain to pray. Sometimes he remained all night in prayer, until the darkness was past and the light had dawned.

How beautiful is the sunrise in the mountains when each peak is tinged with a rosy hue and presently the whole outlook is flooded with light! And how beautiful is the night, illumined with the glory of the moon and the stars! Often the valley may be obscured in a sea of fog while the mountain peaks soar above, clear in the sunlight. Surely at all times of evil's onslaughts we need to flee to the mountains of exalted thought, far from the din and confusion of human conflict, there to find refuge in spiritual communion and to behold the vistas of God's allness, whence one may view the situation above the mortal seeming. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 83), "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

Christian Science is making practical to its followers the Biblical promise (Psalms 46:1), "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." It is doing this by revealing Him, not as a corporeal God afar off, to be supplicated and implored, who may or may not answer prayer, but as divine Love, ever present; as divine Mind, instantly available; as Spirit, which cannot be destroyed; and as Life, which knows no death. Made in His likeness, man partakes of His indestructible nature, and forever exists in the permanence and perfection of spiritual being. Thus the protection which God bestows is not a personal protection granted to one and withheld from another. Rather does it inhere in the spiritual relationship whereby man, being one with God, is throughout eternity safe and indestructible.

Christian Science enables each one to flee to this mountain of divine revelation, regardless of his human whereabouts. Thus, in the midst of battle he may be conscious of God's allness; in the moment of danger he may feel God's presence; in bereavement, he may realize the continuity of Life; and in devastation, he may be assured of the indestructible spiritual nature of true substance.

When aggressive mental suggestions of fear, hatred, destruction, and impending danger would distort our outlook, we may earnestly ponder these truths and find refuge in steadfast communion with God. The housetop of shallow optimism affords no safety. We must flee to the mountains. Many may be the temptations to delay the flight by coming down to take something out of the house, through indulging a sense of fear, bewilderment, grief, loss, insecurity. We cannot carry with us the insufficient garments of human theories, nor stay to look "after those things which are coming on the earth." The only true outlook is spiritual, and it is gained from the standpoint of man's oneness with God.

Thus, from the height of spiritual consciousness, the student of Christian Science learns to put the whole weight of his thinking on the side of divine Principle. He maintains an outlook of good, a realization of heaven at hand, a sense of peace and security, and a keen awareness of the nothingness of evil.

In "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy has written (pp. 149, 150): "Remember, thou canst be brought into no condition, be it ever so severe, where Love has not been before thee and where its tender lesson is not awaiting thee. Therefore despair not nor murmur, for that which seeketh to save, to heal, and to deliver, will guide thee, if thou seekest this guidance."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, *The Mother Church*

Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston. Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:

"MIND"

Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing.

By Habitual Frugality

EVERY OTHER DAY I would walk the quarter-mile or so to the consumers' co-operative general store on the hill above the fjord. A son of one of my great-uncles was the manager.

It was twenty years since the farmers of Byneset, lacking a convenient store, had banded together and started one. They borrowed fifteen hundred dollars from the bank Grandfather had started, over the personal signature of three or four of them, and began to do business. In two or three years they had repaid the original capital, and now, with a membership of two hundred, they regularly distributed at least a five-per-cent rebate to their members. Fertilizer and feed were the store's principal wares, but the place stocked everything from the dark, heavy bread which we bought there, to silks and satins, shoes and cheese, bolts and pins—all neatly shelved in a little white frame building.

"Frugality—habitual frugality," the manager whom I called "Uncle," replied one day when I asked him what it was in the Norwegians that made their co-operative ventures successful.—From "Birchland," by JORAN BIRKELAND. (New York: Dutton.)

Then Lavender

Then Lavender, these August days,
lifts her little candles up to light the sultry haze,
and dances, too, you'd almost say, despite her Quaker ways.

ESTHER MATSON

Sikkerhetens fjell

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

KRISTNE KJENNER godt Kristi Jesu spådom, som den er nedskrevet i evangeliene, med hensyn til den verdensomfattende uro som vil melde sig før hans lære blir alment godtatt og demonstrert. Han forutsa at det vilde komme krig og rykter om krig, oprør, omveltninger, forfølgelse og nød, men beroliget kjærlig sine efterfølgere med at de ikke måtte la sig skremme av disse ting, men vite "at Guds rike er nær" (Lukas 21:31).

Blandt de forskrifter Mesteren gav sine efterfølgere angående deres sikkerhet i en slik forstyrrelsenes tid, gav han dem denne formaning (Matteus 24:16-18): "Da må de som er i Judea, fly til fjells, og den som er på taket, ikke stige ned for å hente noget fra sitt hus, og den som er ute på marken, ikke vende tilbake for å hente sin kappe." Kan ikke dette tydes således at alle som måtte være optatt med det materielle livs gjøremål, skulde søke sikkerhet i en mere ophøiet forståelse av Gud?

Når Jesus gjennem sine mektige gjerninger hadde ophisset folkets tanker, når hatet grep om sig og fare syntes å være overhengende, som vi leser i evangeliene, hendte det mer enn én gang at han gikk op i fjellet for å bede. Nogen ganger blev han der hele natten i bønn, inntil mørket var forsvunnet og lyset hadde demret.

Hvor vakker er ikke solopgangen på fjellet når hver topp er omgitt av et rødlig skjær og litt efter hele utsikten ligger badet i lys! Og hvor vakker er ikke natten, oplyst av herlig måne- og stjerneskinn! Det hender ofte at dalen ligger mørk i et hav av tåke mens fjelltoppene er hevet over tåken, belyst av klart solskinn. Hvor sant er det ikke at vi hver gang det ondes stormløp kommer, trenger å flykte til den ophøiede tenknings fjell, langt fra den menneskelige strids larm og forvirring, for der å finne tilflukt i åndelig samfund med Gud og få se de syn Hans allhet utfolder for oss, og således kunne betrakte situasjonen fra et plan hvor vi er hevet over det dødelige blendverk. Mary Baker Eddy, Kristen Videnskaps opdager og grunnlegger, sier i Kristen Videnskaps lærebok *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (s. 83): "Dødelige må finne tilflukt i Sannheten for å kunne undslippe disse siste dagers villfarelse."

Kristen Videnskap viser sine tilhengere at de kan gjøre praktisk bruk av Bibelens løfte (Salme 46:2): "Gud er vår tilflukt og vår styrke, en hjelp i trengsler, funnet såre stor." Den gjør dette ved å åpenbare Ham ikke som en legemlig Gud som er langt borte, som må anropes og bønnfalles, som kanskje besvarer våre bønner og kanskje ikke, men som guddommelig Kjærlighet, alltid nærværende, som guddommelig Sinn, øieblikkelig tilgjengelig, som Ånd, som ikke kan bli tilintetgjort, og som Liv, som ikke kjenner nogen død. Skapt i Hans lignelse har mennesket del i Hans uforgjengelige natur, og består i all evighet i den åndelige tilværelses vedvarenhet og fullkommenhet. Den beskyttelse som Gud skjenker, er således ikke en personlig beskyttelse som gis én og nektes en annen. Den er tvertimot uløselig knyttet til det åndelige slektskapsforhold ifølge hvilket mennesket, da det er ett med Gud, i all evighet er trygt og uforgjengelig.

Kristen Videnskap setter hver enkelt i stand til å flykte til dette den guddommelige åpenbarings fjell, likegyldig hvor han menneskelig sett måtte befinne sig. Midt under kampen kan han således være sig Guds allhet bevisst; i farens øieblikk kan han føle Guds nærvær; i sorg kan han erkjenne Livets vedvarenhet; og under ødeleggelser kan han føle sig forvisset om den sanne substanses uforgjengelige åndelige natur.

Når aggressive mentale suggestioner som frykt, hat, tilintetgjørelse og overhengende fare søker å fordreie vårt syn på tingene, kan vi alvorlig tenke over disse sannheter og finne tilflukt i vedholdende samfund med Gud. Overfladisk optimisme byr oss ikke mere sikkerhet enn de hustak Jesus omtaler i det ovenfor anførte skriftsted. Vi må flykte op i fjellet. Der kan være mange fristelser til å utsette flukten ved å komme ned for å ta med oss noget ut av huset, ved å hengi oss til en følelse av frykt, rådvillhet, sorg, tap eller usikkerhet. Vi kan ikke bære med oss de menneskelige teoriers utilstrekkelige klædebon, eller bli igjen for å bekymre oss om "det som kommer over jorderike". Det eneste sanne utsyn er åndelig, og vi tilegner oss det når vi tar som utgangspunkt menneskets enhet med Gud.

Fra den åndelige bevissthets høide lærer således den som studerer Kristen Videnskap, å legge sin tenknings fulle vekt på det guddommelige Prinsipps side. Han opretholder et utsyn som ser det gode, en erkjennelse av at himmelen er her og nu, en følelse av fred og sikkerhet og en årvåken forvissning om det ondes intethet.

I *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* har Mrs. Eddy skrevet (s. 149 og 150): "Husk at du ikke kan komme i nogen situasjon, hvor vanskelig den enn er, hvor Kjærligheten ikke har vært før dig, og hvor ikke dens kjærlige lærdom venter dig. Opgi derfor ikke håpet og knurr ikke, for det som søker å frelse, å helbrede og å befri, vil lede dig, hvis du søker denne ledelse."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Kristen Videnskaps litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Woman in Control

SHE WAS A short, squat woman, with scanty black hair held in place by an army of metal slides; her sleeves, rolled up above her elbows, displayed strong arms, and she wore some kind of dark apron over a clumsy skirt. Attached to a stout cord at her waist were many lengths of colored threads and a heavy pair of blunt scissors. Her walk was a waddle, a busy, almost defiant waddle; and her feet, encased in large, red felt slippers, shuffled over the floor.

She would have been something of a curiosity anywhere; but, in the exclusive restaurant where I discovered her, she was exceptionally rare. I watched her in astonishment, as she pushed her way with complete confidence between the well-laid tables.

It was a grand room. Everything, from the heavily carpeted floor to the brilliantly lit ceiling, was grand. The silver shone, the china shone, the hair of the waiters, disciplined almost beyond belief, shone and shone again. There was a subdued atmosphere of refinement everywhere; and the customers, as they entered through the swinging glass doors, absorbed it instantly. Everyone, with the exception of the short, squat woman, expressed a sense of dignified affluence.

* * *

It was the middle of the day and the room was filling rapidly. Newcomers were being ushered to the few vacant seats. Space was limited; and the busy waiters, with piled-up trays held well above their shoulders, were experiencing some difficulty in reaching their tables. Many people were standing about, hoping to find seats, and the sleek gentlemen who regulated the traffic were politely but firmly encouraging new arrivals to take the lifts to less frequented floors.

At that moment, out of the corner of my eye, I became aware of a swift movement close to my side. I turned my head to look. The small, squat woman, with feet crossed behind her so that the worn soles of her red felt slippers were plainly visible, had dropped suddenly to the ground and was bending forward with her face close to the carpet. All activity in the neighborhood was immediately brought to a standstill, for in that small space it was not possible to pass round or over her. It was equally impossible to ask her to remove herself. A slightly frayed seam in the carpet had caught her eye; and, heedless of all else, she had swooped down upon it.

* * *

With accustomed fingers, she plucked out one of the colored threads from the bunch at her waist, threaded it through the eye of a great needle, fixed a leather guard over her right thumb to prevent the thread from cutting it and set to work with incredible speed to mend that seam.

I tried to attract her attention. I wanted so much to hear something about her profession—how one becomes a carpet-mender; if you have to start young, or if it is possible to begin in later life. Something about the activity fascinated me. I wanted to possess a bunch of colored threads and to cord it round my waist. I wanted to learn the art of squatting on the floor with my feet crossed behind me, and to manipulate a great needle with accuracy and speed; above all, I wanted to know what it would be like to dominate a roomful of people—dominate it from my knees.

But the short, squat woman, with her face close to the floor, was much too intent on her job to notice me. From her point of view, she was the only person in that vast room.

D. A. L.

Haven

Still waters
By whose quiet banks
The tulips grow
In even ranks,
Where nodding daffodils appear
And purple crocus thrusts a tiny spear.

Still waters
Where a blackbird calls
From budding ash
As twilight falls
And friendly stars come out to shed
their light
On silent, darkened haven in the night.

B. J. K.

The Christian Science
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Second Section

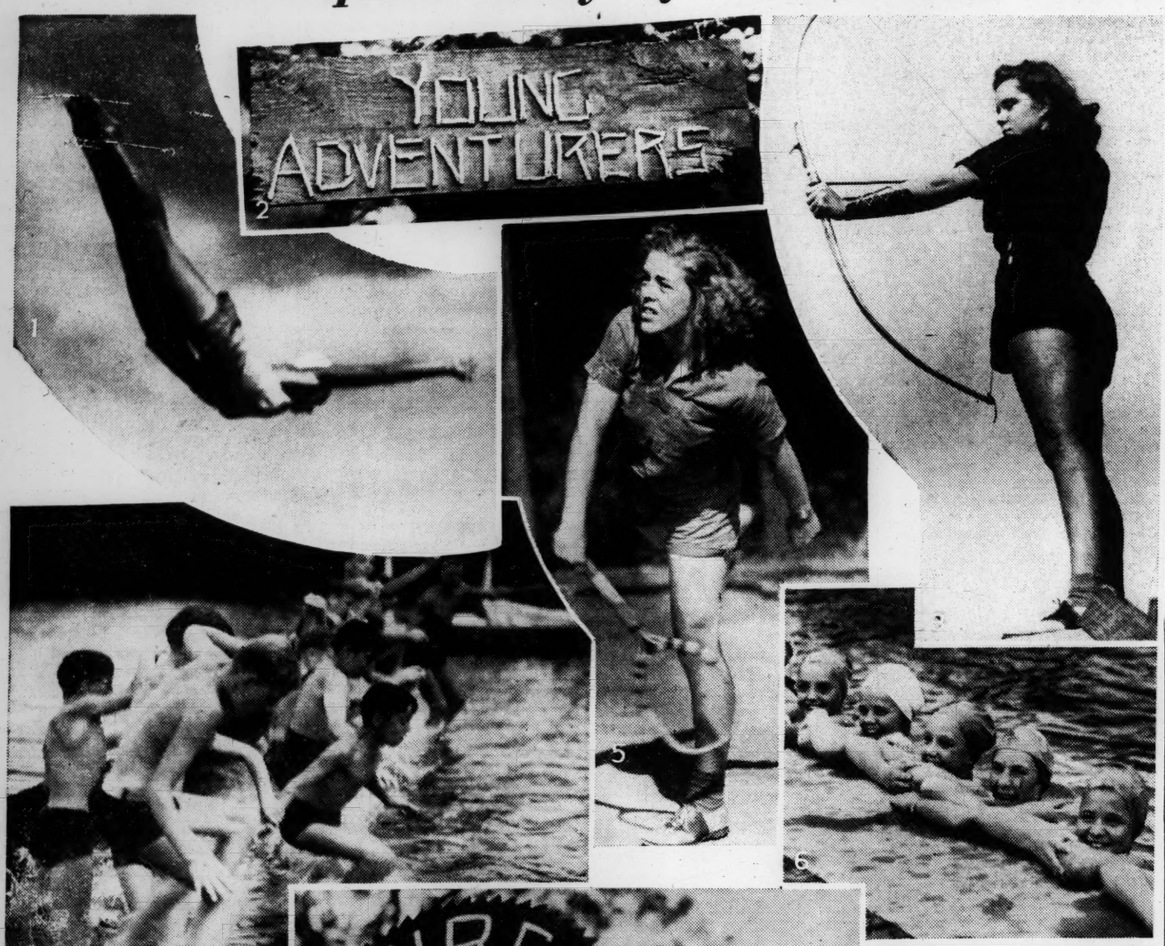
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1940

Unconscripted Army of Youth Near End of Camp



By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Another week, and an unconscripted army of American youngsters will break camp, the annual summer adventure over.

With last, fond looks at stippled sunlight on forest floors, at crinkled wind-lanes on pewter lakes, and a final big breath of earth-sweet air, boys and girls the country over will come home from camp.

Sun-tanned, camp-disciplined, it is a new American youth who returns. He's more adaptable, more obedient, more self-reliant. His eyes are bright with the confidence of new accomplishments. His heart beats with a finer sense of comradeship. He surveys a broader world than the one he knew at the beginning of these summer camp days.

In the campfire's glow, he learned how great characters are built. On the trail, he learned to be kind to animals, thoughtful of his fellow beings. In camp, he learned how to cook, to wash dishes, to make fences and mend the plumbing.

Now for Every Youngster

Not so long ago camp life was largely restricted to children of the richer class. Today, the story is different. Now the majority of American youth from boys and girls in congested tenement districts to sub-debs on Park Avenue, go to summer camp. For summer camps are as thick as spatters these days, to fit all classes and purses.

The modest sum of $3.65 a week will finance the youngster who goes to a Boy Scout camp. For $10.50 a week his Girl Scout sister may have her taste of camp life, too. And if she happens to be a Camp Fire Girl instead, she's not out of it either. Rates for that organization are about the same —$10 to $15 a week.

This year the Scout camp at Loon Pond in Middleboro, Mass., played host to some 1,300 boys—an increase of 70 per cent over last year. Next year's goal is 2,000. And this is but one of the many Scout camps through the State and country.

New Thrill for City Boys

City boys who have known only the hot, hard tread of city pavements feel a new thrill at the soft give of real earth beneath their feet. Living in a tent out-of-doors is real adventure. Nature study is more exciting than a mystery story.

At Four Winds on Long Pond in Plymouth, Mass., one of the three Girl Scout camps in the State, more than 500 girls have summered on the 85-acre wooded tract which was the gift of Mrs. James J. Storrow. "These girls represent children from all sorts of families," said Mrs. Charles B. Moseley, Director. "Camp life, you see, is of benefit to the over-privileged girl, as well as to the under-privileged."

Mrs. Moseley remarked, too, on what she described as the "tremendous increase in interest in camps throughout the State." At Four Winds the weekly accommodations are limited to 175, and many have to be turned away, she said. The average camp vacation is two weeks, but often this is extended by enthusiastic campers to four, and sometimes even eight weeks.

Builds Youth Character

It's a great character-builder, camp life, in Mrs. Moseley's opinion. New camp girls, and especially only children, she feels need this experience of adjustment to group living. Often, she added, after they become accustomed to the discipline of camp life, they turn out to be the best campers.

Many are the treasures, tangible and intangible, which the Girl Scout carries home at the season's end. Gay belts, woven as the Indians used to do them: hand-painted book-ends, modeled things of clay—all these and more are the product of busy fingers in the handicraft classes. Habit of neatness, obedience. courtesy and kindness reflect the earnestness with which the camper puts the "Girl Scout Laws" into practice.

One of the largest camp attendance years in the history of the Camp Fire Girls' "Kiwanis" in South Hanson, is this summer of 1940. And the foamy waters of Lake Maquan will subside into a strange stillness after the splashing of flutter kicks and the churning of flying arms of would-be and expert swimmers.

Tennis nets will be folded away, bows and arrows stored for next summer's marksmen, and the woodcrafters will put away their tools. The wind in the pines will murmur a lonely tune after the camp girls are gone.

By a Staff Photographer

Happy Memories for Cold Winter Days

1. Miss Cynthia Childs of Medford, assistant swimming counsellor at the Camp Fire Girls' Camp "Kiwanis" at Bryantville.

2. One of the younger units at "Four Winds," Girl Scouts' camp at Plymouth.

3. After a season at "Kiwanis," Gloria Gordon of Lynn says goodbye to summer camp with a bull's eye.

4. Youngsters at the Loon Pond Boy Scouts' camp in Middleboro. Another summer at camp and they'll be doing "swans" and "jackknives."

5. Barbara St. Clair of Needham, tennis counsellor at "Kiwanis" winds up the camp season with an "ace."

6. Young mermaids at "Four Winds" play jack-in-the-box.

7. "Be Prepared" is the Boy Scouts motto. If this young scout hits the gong, he'll summon a speedy brigade of fire-fighters.

State Legion Gets Ready To Act on Draft

SALISBURY, Mass., Aug. 24 (AP)—Resolutions favoring compulsory military service and advocating that the Communist Party be prohibited from offering candidates for public office were to be voted upon today by the Massachusetts Department of the American Legion.

Another resolution to be acted upon at the Department's convention would prevent refugees from taking jobs held by citizens of the United States.

Election of officers also was on the agenda. Nominees for state commander were Department Treasurer Charles J. McCarthy, of Boston, and Department Vice-Commander Chester T. Grant, of Gloucester.

Action on the resolutions was delayed yesterday when the convention was forced to move temporarily to Newburyport because the skating rink in which the session was being held had previous commitments for the late afternoon and evening.

Department officials said convention business would be legal only if transacted in the designated convention city. The move to Newburyport, where routine affairs were transacted, came after the officials failed to find another site in Salisbury. The convention returned here today.

The program yesterday was given over largely to the 40 and 8, Legion fun-making organization, which chose Roger Fisher, of Brockton, as Chef de Gare. He succeeded Harold F. Congdon, of Salisbury, who was elected Cheminot Nationale.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly cooler this afternoon and tonight. Sunday fair and continued cool. Fresh northwest winds diminishing tonight.

Vermont: Fair, slightly cooler this afternoon; fair and continued cool tonight and Sunday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair today and tonight; slightly cooler this afternoon and tonight. Sunday fair and continued cool.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, slightly cooler this afternoon and tonight; Sunday fair and continued cool.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	73	New Orleans	74	94
Chicago	56	76	New York	60	79
Denver	60	86	Norfolk	69	85
Kansas City	70	78	Philadelphia	59	82
Los Angeles	59	80	St. Louis	56	79
Miami	78	88	San Francisco	58	66
Minneapolis	66	80	Washington	62	85

A—7:30 a. m. E. D. S. T., Aug. 24.
B—Maximum, Aug. 23.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 4:22 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 9.0 feet.
Sunday, 4:47 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 5:08 p. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.9 feet.
Monday, 5:39 a. m., E. D. S. T.; height 8.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:01 p. m., E. D. S. T., Saturday.
Light all vehicles by 8:00 p. m., E. D. S. T., Sunday.

McNutt Offers To Meet Willkie For Debates

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 24 (AP)—Paul V. McNutt awaited word today from Wendell L. Willkie, the Republican presidential nominee, whom he has offered to meet in public debate.

The Federal Security Administrator, taking up the challenge Mr. Willkie made to President Roosevelt, brought delegates and spectators at the Democratic State Convention here to their feet last night as he interpolated into his prepared keynote address a challenge of his own:

"If he (Willkie) is so keen for debate I'll take him on; I've done it before."

Mr. McNutt credited the Roosevelt Administration with saving America from conditions which he said were like those which led to the collapse of France and the peril of England.

The interpolation came after Mr. McNutt, asserting the Democratic Party "has never been against business," said he believed that there were "more businessmen in the ranks of Democracy than the Republicans ever had," and added:

"I defy anyone, including their candidate for President, to prove the contrary."

Mr. McNutt, departing from his manuscript a second time, stated that "in 1928 or 1929 I begged Herbert Hoover almost on my knees for an adequate system of preparedness for America and got 'no' for an answer."

He charged that Republican leaders "appear completely unaware of the basic conditions which made possible the fall of French civilization and which threaten momentarily to black out the British."

Army Orders Spur Trade

Increased orders for overcoats, shirtings and Army uniform materials increased the tempo of generally improved business conditions throughout New England during the past week.

Woolen goods manufacturers stated they believed the Government orders would require approximately 10 per cent of the current domestic clip and raw material markets responded accordingly.

The cotton gray goods market, particularly in the print cloth division, spurted ahead, numerous buyers being forced to replenish stocks.

New footwear business continued slow, but total production was at a fair level.

Bank deposits gained moderately; commercial loans were higher, and investments remained unchanged.

Tax Cut Promised Voters by R. I. Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 24—In appealing to the women of the State for support in his campaign for re-election Gov. William H. Vanderbilt today promised lower taxes unless there are expenses that are not foreseen at the present time.

The expected tax reduction will be made possible, an examination shows, by the fact that the State's obligations were reduced nearly $1,500,000 in the fiscal year which closed last June. The reduction fulfilled one of the major promises which Mr. Vanderbilt made in his first inaugural address almost two years ago.

Payments on the debt were made possible, it was explained, by the fact that State relief was on a strict pay-as-you-go basis and that borrowing for all other purposes was avoided, thus preventing new additions to the debt, while at the same time the automatic retirement provisions of outstanding obligations served to lower them by $1,485,000.

The end of the 1939-1940 fiscal year saw the first time in almost 10 years that a big reduction in Rhode Island was recorded. Up to last year the debt had been skyrocketing. During the past 10 years it had jumped from $17,000,000 to more than $28,000,000, figures show.

The State opened the current fiscal year on July 1 with a net debt of $26,830,000. If there is no borrowing this year, and none is now predicted, it is estimated that there will be a further reduction of $1,300,000 during the period, which would bring the total next June down to the neighborhood of $25,000,000.

Administration leaders say that the full effect of debt reduction will not be felt immediately, but as the program continues there will be little doubt of the "competent business administration of the two years."

This year, for example, it was explained, interest costs will be approximately $100,000 less than last year, because of the debt cleared off then and upon which interest has ceased.

The office of Treasurer Thomas J. Hazard said that even now interest and retirement charges are running close to $2,500,000 annually and constitute more than 15 per cent of the entire budget.

A major feature in the program to bring about economy in Government, which was launched at the outset of the Vanderbilt Administration and is now bearing fruit, was the outlawing of the "spoils system" which eliminated hundreds of political job-holders. This brought about the savings of thousands of dollars.

The introduction of the Civil Service System ends these extra jobs forever.

Bold Action Is Urged On Parking Problems

Forecasting increased traffic congestion in Boston, W. T. McGavin, traffic specialist of the Bureau for Street Traffic Research at Yale University, today declared that bold action to provide ample downtown parking space would "open new horizons for business."

Mr. McGavin is making a first-hand investigation of the parking situation in Boston in connection with a study of the parking problems of 29 leading cities.

There will be more cars in Boston, Mr. McGavin believes, because of the long-run trend toward lower prices for automobiles and decreased costs of operation. Furthermore, Boston has, in his opinion, a larger undeveloped market for automobiles than the average city. In support of this he cites the fact that Boston has only one car for every 9.8 persons, as compared with an average of one car for every 5.6 persons in 95 cities of more than 100,000 population.

Parking and Prosperity

Increased prosperity would result from expansion of parking facilities because it would enable the central district to draw business from a much larger surrounding area, Mr. McGavin explained.

Because Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's Conference on Traffic, which is developing a program involving proposed construction of city-owned cage garages for low-cost parking, represents a wide diversity of local organizations and interests, it is a "very healthy" development, in the view of the visiting traffic specialist.

The usual conflicts of interest between various groups concerned in traffic problems can be largely resolved by full knowledge of the facts, Mr. McGavin believes. He emphasizes that the parking study is to find facts concerning a subject about which "there is already too much opinion."

"Frequently supposed conflicts of interest are illusory," the specialist explained. "For example, construction of new parking facilities does not necessarily take business from existing lots and garages. To an important extent, new facilities may induce entirely new business."

He cited the further example of the San Francisco Bay Bridge, in which he maintained that an apparent conflict of interest disappeared when a controversial improvement was finally tried out. The ferry companies foresaw disaster to them when the bridge was begun. Nevertheless, their business has actually doubled since completion of the span, Mr. McGavin contended.

Complete study of the traffic problem, he continued, will enable cities "to find ways of resolving apparent conflicts between the interests of various groups, to a common benefit."

Careful Survey

The parking study is to be completed this winter. Some observers feel it will supply valuable supporting material about Boston's traffic problems which the Conference on Traffic may find useful in seeking expanded highway aid for Boston at next year's legislative session.

In gathering material, Mr. McGavin has interviewed a large number of real estate brokers, merchants, planning officials, and other representatives of public and private groups. His study has also involved a personal driving tour through the downtown districts at various hours of the day and night, to determine parking conditions from actual experience.

Curley Must Forget Rebuffs In Roosevelt Campaign Work

Up and Down Beacon Hill

As James M. Curley, former Governor, directs the 1940 Massachusetts campaign for President Roosevelt, the spectacular Bay State Democrat must forget many political disappointments to exert his best efforts on behalf of the Roosevelt-Wallace ticket.

Political observers are wondering whether Mr. Curley can forget that Mr. Roosevelt continually rebuffed him during his Beacon Hill Administration of 1935 and 1936. Also can he forget that as the "original Roosevelt man" in Massachusetts that he sought but was denied Presidential appointment as Secretary of the Navy or as Ambassador to Italy but was offered only the post of Ambassador to Poland?

These disappointments are known to have hurt Mr. Curley but probably the sharpest Roosevelt an rebuff came in October, 1936, when the President made a whirlwind tour of Massachusetts which was featured by the most hectic and dangerous political parade in Massachusetts history.

After a trip from Rhode Island to Boston, during which cars, loaded with Massachusetts Democratic leaders jockeyed for favored positions at 60 miles an hour, the President addressed a crowd on Boston Common without as much as mentioning the name of Mr. Curley, who was nearing the end of his gubernatorial term.

At that time Mr. Curley was eager for Presidential recognition to boost his candidacy for United States Senator, for his political strength was at a low ebb following his activities as Chief Executive of the State.

Without President Roosevelt's support, Mr. Curley suffered election defeat at the hand of Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and has since been defeated for Mayor of Boston and Governor successively. With Presidential support some Curley followers still believe the former Governor would now be seated in the United States Senate.

Mr. Curley's designation as director of the campaign is the result of clever strategy he employed to bring about his election as Democratic National Committeeman from Massachusetts, a position which usually carries the honor of conducting the Federal campaign within the state.

"Build-Up" for Mayoralty?

Another angle of the Roosevelt-Curley situation is the report that the Curley activities this year are really a "build-up" for a Mayoralty fight next year.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston will be completing his first four-year administration in 1941. Not since 1909, when the present city charter was adopted, has a Mayor of Boston been allowed to succeed himself, but in 1938 the Boston voters adopted a referendum allowing Mayor Tobin to run for re-election.

Thus signs now indicate that Mayor Tobin and Mr. Curley may engage in a new mayoral battle

It is understood that Mr. Curley believes a strong Roosevelt campaign in Massachusetts, directed by himself, will boost his own chances to become Mayor of Boston for the fourth time.

With this in mind, political observers anticipate an interesting and colorful campaign on Mr. Curley's part.

Edgar M. Mills

If Nazis Win: Living Levels?

Living standards of organized labor and of the United States at large would be brought down by a successful totalitarian conquest of England, declared Robert J. Watt, international representative of the American Federation of Labor, on a visit to Boston, his former home.

While serving here as Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, Mr. Watt was named as American workers' delegate to the International Labor Offices at Geneva, Switzerland, and after leaving for Washington in 1938, was named the labor member of President Roosevelt's commission sent to England and Sweden that year to study industrial relations.

"If the Germans win, the trade of a large part of the world—including South America, whether we like it or not—will be placed on a barter basis directed by the needs of the Nazi leaders with no consideration given to the masses of any one particular nation," said Mr. Watt.

"Domination of world trade by totalitarian government, either of the Communist, Fascist or Nazi brand, has represented in every nation affected a lower standard of living.

"A Nazi victory will inevitably mean a lower standard of living in our own Nation.

"I believe the United States should help Great Britain in every way possible short of interference with our own defense and sending men whom Britain does not need," continued Mr. Watt.

"I feel that our people in this country have not yet realized the consequences of a totalitarian triumph. I don't think they have realized the price which we would have to pay in the destruction of an enormous percentage of our world trade, and the damage done to world standards, and quite frankly as both candidates for the Presidency have said to 'our way of life.'

"Lincoln's statement of many years ago that this nation could not live half slave and half free can well be changed today to read that neither can this world live half free and half slave."

N. E. Hurricane Lumber May Go To Aid Defense

U. S. is now negotiating for purchase of millions of feet in seasoning process.

Hurricane winds, laying a hasty course through New England two years ago, may have blown—at least in one regard—with better planning than was supposed. For New England today, it was disclosed by the New England Timber Salvage Administration, is prepared to deliver 657,000,000 board feet of lumber into the National defense scheme, presently confronted with expanded timber needs.

Curiously enough, the National Defense Advisory Commission has just advised the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association that the Army and Navy need 650,000,000 board feet, an order which, it is believed, New England can fill, and with 7,000,000 feet to spare!

A large part of this lumber could doubtless be used at Navy bases at Boston; New London, Conn.; Newport and Quonset Point, R. I.; and Portsmouth, N. H. The Commission's announcement did not list any specific New England lumber needs by the Army.

One Big Deal Fell Through

News that preparedness efforts stand in need of millions of feet of lumber, although not unexpected, follow closely a good deal of behind-the-scenes action in the Nation's Capitol. Several months ago, the Northeastern Timber Salvage Administration, the unit which cleaned the fallen timber up after the hurricane, thought it was approaching a solution of wnat to do with the lumber footage that it would have on its hands. An association of lumbermen appeared ready to take over the entire lumber supply. The deal fell through, evidently because it was too large for the lumbermen to manage.

By that time the Defense Commission had been established and Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., in charge of supply, and John W. Watzek, Jr., Chicago lumberman, working with Mr Stettinius, were listing available or needed supplies. J. F. Campbell, Director of the Salvage Administration in Boston, communicated with Washington that New England would soon have a large supply of hard and soft lumber on hand ready for use.

N. E. Has Ample Supply

Last week Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace called in Army and Navy officials, members of the Defense Commission and others, and told them that New England could be a source of the needed lumber.

The Timber Salvage Administration has sawed 335,000,000 feet of lumber, has 322,000,000 feet in storage or seasoning, and is sawing boards at the rate of 2,000,000 feet a week, W. J. O'Neil, chief of the Milling and Logging Division, said today.

About 9 per cent of the total footage is hard lumber, the greater part of the remaining 91 per cent being white pine, Mr. O'Neil said. Some Norway pine, hemlock and spruce has also been cut.

Despite the huge number of feet of lumber in the eyes of the public—about 13,000 freight carloads—Mr. Campbell pointed out that this is less than what is used by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts each year.

Most From New Hampshire

Most of the cutting was done in New Hampshire, where the Administration cut 415,000,000 feet. Massachusetts was second with 128,000,000 feet.

The Administration is still continuing its efforts to sell the lumber through the regular market channels, just in case the Commission does not want its output. Mr. Campbell points out that as 91 per cent of the timber in this area is soft lumber it could easily be used for building barracks, scaffolding, stagings, houses for workmen and other uses. The war abroad, he added, has sharply accelerated local purchases of soft lumber for use in making boxes and cases for goods going across the Atlantic.

Should the Commission fail to order the New England lumber, it is likely that it will be handled by a committee or association of lumber dealers who will realize only the ordinary commission on the sales of the lumber

'Guest Children' Stump an Expert In U S. Repartee

These English "guest children" can give as well as take it, according to a certain newspaper photographer.

He was at a home in Brookline where he had just spent a half hour in posing a group of three "guest children" for a number of good human interest shots. He flashed them unpacking their trunks; he snapped them posed on the stairway, and he took them with their grandmother. Finally he decided he had enough and began picking up.

As he rose to go one of the children, an eight-year-old boy, crossed to him and extended his hand.

"Thank you very much," he said in his best schoolboy manner.

Taken a little aback, the photographer said, "Don't mention it."

"I won't," the boy came back gravely.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Little Dog Laughed," a new musical comedy, by Joseph Schrank, presented by Eddie Dowling. Featuring Paul Draper, Mili Monti, and Philip Loeb. 8:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—
Wallace Beery and Leo Carrillo in "Twenty Mule Team." 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Flight Angels," with Virginia Bruce. 1:50, 5:10, 8:10.

Coolidge Corner—
"Maryland," with Walter Brennan and Fay Bainter. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Earthbound." 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Fenway—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns, and Una Merkel. 2:25, 5:05, 7:45, 10:20. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt. 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55.

Keith Memorial—
"The Return of Frank James," featuring Henry Fonda. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:50. "The Man I Married," featuring Joan Bennett. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. Also "March of Time." 11:30 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30.

Modern—
"They Drive By Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10:05 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:45, 9:40. Also "Ladies Must Live," featuring Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:25, 8:20.

Metropolitan—
"Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby, Mary Martin and Oscar Levant. 10:00 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Money and the Woman," with Jeffrey Lynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:45 a. m. 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Orpheum—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:30, 10:25. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Paramount—
"Comin' Round the Mountain," with Jerry Colonna, Bob Burns and Una Merkel. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "Girl From God's Country," with Chester Morris and Jane Wyatt 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:35.

RKO Boston—
"Babies for Sale," with Rochelle Hudson. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:40, 10:20. Also Gene Autry in "Carolina Moon." 12:05, 4:05, 8. Stage: Buster West and Lucille Page. 1:20 5:20, 9:15.

Scollay—
"They Drive by Night," with George Raft, Humphrey Bogart and Ida Lupino. 10.a. m., 12:55, 3:50 6:35, 9:30. Also "Ladies Must Live," with Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane and Lee Patrick. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:30, 8:25.

State—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," featuring Loretta Young and Melvyn Douglas. 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Golden Fleecing," with Lew Ayres and Rita Johnson. 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Information Please," "The Archives of the Nation," "Modern New Orleans," "Donald Duck as a Billposter," "Stranger Than Fiction," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—
Information Please with Elmer Davis; Colored Sportsmen; Fitzpatrick tour; Cinderella Tree of Life; Disney Cartoon and 30 minutes of news digest.

Trans-Lux—
"Sky Devils," with Spencer Tracy. 8:30 a. m., 12, 2:30, 5, 7:30, 10. Also "Murder in the Night," with Jack La Rue. 10:5 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:25, 9.

Tremont—
"My Son, My Son," with Madeleine Carroll and Brian Aherne. Also "Broadway Melodies of 1940," starring Eleanor Powell and Fred Astaire. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"Saps at Sea," with Laurel and Hardy. 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "All This, and Heaven Too," featuring Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.

University—
Bette Davis and Charles Boyer in "All This and Heaven Too." 2:05, 5:20, 9:30. Also selected short subjects. Tomorrow: "Untamed," with Ray Milland. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Turnabout," with John Howard. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on American Rooms by Mrs. Buhler, 3:30.

Radio—Page 10

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

WPA Show at Gloucester

By Dorothy Grafly

Gloucester, Mass.

One of the most interesting art exhibitions to be held on Cape Ann this season is the general display of work by artists of the Massachusetts WPA Art Project, Federal Works Agency, now on view in the City Hall, where it will remain through the month.

Second of its kind to be held in the city, it gives a comprehensive idea of what is being accomplished through the government subsidy, from easel painting to skilled woodwork. One entire wall devoted to the Index of American Design is incorporated.

The Index, judging by the plates on view, is encouraging fine craftsmanship as well as helping to preserve and disseminate for study and research purposes examples of American design ranging from a ship's figurehead, a hitching post, or a cigar store Indian to a crewel-embroidered christening blanket or a metal cut-out weather vane.

From the standpoint of craftsmanship, in fact, the American design section is by far the most interesting. One of the exhibitors, Suzanne Chapman, has developed a remarkable technique for copying old embroidered textiles, and in so doing has imbued other workers with her enthusiasm. Her painting of a detail from a chair seat of crewel embroidery is so effective in its reproduction of textures and materials that it seems to be the actual object itself instead of a painted reproduction.

Following this same style, Phyllis Dorr and Lawrence Patterson also contribute reproductions of remarkable fidelity, even to wrinkles in the cloth and worn spots in the weave.

While a highly creative painter might find such work irksome, it takes up the present slack for artists whose bent is more technical than imaginative, and yet who should be able to make a definite contribution in the field of contemporary art.

* * *

Turning to the oil paintings, watercolors, prints and drawings, one is struck by the able group of linoleum engravings, the work of Stanley Scott. Accurate in rendition, these prints as a group yield the flavor of old Boston. You see people spilling from the sidewalks into the narrow streets: you recapture the Colonial flavor of the old churches, and the market traffic at Faneuil Hall.

What renders these prints distinctive is their feeling for a particular locale, and the artist's honest acceptance of his medium. He does not try to turn a linoleum engraving into an oil painting.

As a whole the exhibition has a Gloucester savor. In it one finds the work of George Oberteuffer, whose still-life strikes one as one of the ablest of the oils. Oberteuffer's canvases are being shown in memoriam.

Able, also, are water colors by his son, Karl Oberteuffer. In this medium the exhibition is especially rich, excellent work coming from Charles Darby, Charles Kaeselau, and Richard Ellery; while Sam Thal's pastel, "Straw Hollow," possesses richness of color.

Several interesting items may be found among the oils. Helen Dickson Blackmur, for example, offers a dramatic blue, green, and gray interpretation of "Saco Valley," and a richly earth-toned composition of farmed fields. Her pigments have a soft, almost voluptuous flow that can miss fire, however, when applied to hard masses as in "Rocks."

* * *

Yvonne Twining is another painter of promise, although at present she attempt to crowd too much into her canvases without submitting myriad detail to the test of compositional organization. As a result the eye fails to find a focus and wanders discouragingly from spot to spot, as in the panoramic, busy "Waterfront," or in her pencil sketch, "Game in the Park."

Better organized is the same painter's "Roof Tops," a study in attic dormers, skylights, chimney pots, spires, and distant gas tank.

Other interesting canvases come from Eliot Orr, Charles Heinz, Fritz Pfeiffer, and Sam Thal.

A lone mural study enlivens the exhibition. By Fritz Fuglister, it embodies "The History of Printing," and provides for the wall of the Brockton Public Library an appropriate, carefully composed, and thoughtfully pigmented picture narrative. In earth tones, it blends well with the dark woodwork and general atmosphere of the interior, rendering the mural a unit with the architecture, rather than an easel painting grafted on the wall.

In addition to the Index of American Design section the exhibition offers 89 paintings and black-and-whites, as well as a model of the Flying Cloud and a carved wood table by the Boston Group of Wood Carvers.

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JORDAN'S—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

BOSTON

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Romance and the U. S. Mail

A U. S. Mail Box, William Powell, and Myrna Loy

All three play a part in "I Love You Again," coming to Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters on Aug. 29.

De Basil Ballet Coming

Col. W. de Basil, original founder of the contemporary Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo, has recently returned from Australia, where his company is concluding a nine-months season, and announces plans for an American tour.

The company, which Col. de Basil now calls the Original Ballet Russe, is expected to arrive in California in October, and familiar names on its roster are Tamara Toumanova, Tatiana Riabouchinska—two of the "baby ballerinas" of the initial season—David Lichine, Serge Lifár, Paul Petroff, and Roman Jasinsky. Other popular favorites and new principals are included in the 80 members of the company, which will present traditional ballets and works new to United States audiences.

Among these will be a revival of a ballet by Anna Pavlova, in memory of the incomparable dancer, who passed on 10 years ago. The only ballet credited to Pavlova in Cyril W. Beaumont's "Complete Book of Ballets" is "Autumn Leaves," a choreographic poem in one act, to music of Chopin, scenery by Castro, although she also composed a few divertissements.

Presumably the tour, schedule for which is not yet ready, will work eastward from the West Coast.

Beat Fall Prices

Last Week AUGUST Fur Sale

BUDGET

FURS by VENGROW

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Black Sea Trade Off

Russia's exports via the Black Sea during the current year amounted only to a small fraction of the trade recorded in 1939. During the first five months of 1940, shipments passing Istanbul totaled 162,512 metric tons, compared with 1,034,954 tons in the similar period of 1939.

Exports during May of this year declined to 22,059 metric tons, from 46,816 in the previous month and 148,194 tons in the corresponding month of 1938. About half of the Russian Black Sea exports in May were consigned to the United States, the remainder being for Turkey.

Shipments to the American market totaled 11,027 tons, consisting of 9,600 tons of manganese, 800 tons furs, 390 tons calcium, 120 tons licorice root, and 117 tons dried fish.

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Bay State Industry Ready To Aid Plane Production

Massachusetts industry is in a fair way to become a prominent subcontractor to the aircraft manufacturing industry, as a result of the recent state industrial survey for aviation resources, it is disclosed in the current issue of Industry, magazine of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Archibald B. Jonston, aeronautical consultant of Associated Industries who acted as coordinator between the A. I. M. survey and the aircraft industry, announced that definite inquiries have resulted from the aircraft centers of Los Angeles, St. Louis, and Buffalo. A San Diego aircraft company, for instance, said in a letter to A. I. M. that it expected to place additional business with various concerns in Massachusetts. The company already is a large purchaser of fabricated airplane parts from Massachusetts firms.

Another California airplane company wrote asking for definite sources for parts, another inquired for a list of manufacturers who made sheet metal parts, precision machines and various aircraft assemblies. An airplane engine maker in Los Angeles wrote that it is already purchasing parts from Massachusetts, while another engine maker in Pennsylvania asked for details on Bay State concerns interested in figuring on sub-contract work.

Personal calls made by Mr. Johnston in the Hartford and New York areas upon plane, engine and accessory plants showed the Massachusetts survey to have been of definite value. In some cases these firms had already contacted industrial members of A. I. M. through the summary of the survey printed in the June issue and had placed orders. In addition printed copies of the survey which had gone out to manufacturers all over the country who now manufacture for the military air services produced replies from 20 requesting definite information concerning sources for various parts.

The present rate of military aircraft production in the United States is somewhere about 800 planes a month, Mr. Johnston estimated. Volume will be stepped up as fast as possible during the next few months with the ultimate goal of 6,000 planes monthly, Mr. Johnston said. Due to the existing shortage of machines this will mean that many parts must be produced by subcontractors, Mr. Johnston said, adding that he believed in such a situation Massachusetts factories would get a larger share of this business.

Inquiry among aircraft and engine manufacturers shows that in some cases these companies contract for as much as 60 per cent of their product from outside contributory plants. This practice makes the aircraft and engine plants virtually assembly plants in much the same manner as automobile factories.

Blackface Wool Slow

Because of the high export price established by the British Wool Control Board, stocks of blackface wool in Scotland have been moving slowly. It is estimated by brokers in Glasgow that the amount of wool now on hand in warehouses in Scotland ranges from 7,000,000 pounds to 9,000,000 pounds. Exports of blackface wool to the United States in March of this year were 821,363 pounds.

Museum Exhibit

Courtesy Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Persian Relief

This head of a guardsman is considered one of the finest fragments of Achaemenid sculpture in the United States.

Harvard to Get Manuscript Of Grimes' Poems

The original manuscript of poems written by Willard M. Grimes in 1909 as an undergraduate at Harvard will be presented to the Harvard University Library next Monday by the poet.

The poems, which were published in a volume entitled "Veri-Tasse," in 1939, were described in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin of December, 1939, as portraying the Harvard "influence (academic and otherwise) on an imaginative mind. . . ."

The manuscript will be accepted by K. D. Metcalf, Director of the Harvard Library, who wrote, "We are glad to have material of this kind and to place it with the Harvard Records. . . ."

Persian Relief Fine Example Of Early Art

The Persian relief representing the head of a royal guardsman which goes on special exhibition this week at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is considered, according to experts, one of the finest fragments of Achaemenid sculpture in the United States. The complete relief of the palace guard was once part of a stairway in the palace of Darius and Xerxes, at Persepolis in Iran [Persia].

Since 330 B. C., this sculpture has lain concealed under débris until recently unearthed by excavation. "The beauty of the sculpture, the dignified and refined profile with large eye, accented brow and curved nose:" says Miss Ardelia R. Hall of the Department of Asiatic Art at the Museum, "the modeling of the face and shoulder, the delicate treatment of hair, and the bold relief of the fluted headdress are all characteristics of the masterly style of Achaemenid sculpture." It is a sculpture ranking among the greatest of those which have survived from the ancient world.

Alaska Expedition Returns to Boston With Full Success

Having successfully completed in every planned detail the aims outlined at its inception, the first field expedition officially sponsored by the New England Museum of Natural History in many years will arrive back in Boston from Alaska tomorrow night.

Photographing for mapping purposes, making collections of geological interest and scaling hitherto unclimbed Mt. Bertha in Alaska's little known Fairweather Range were the outstanding accomplishments under the leadership of Bradford Washburn, Director of the Museum.

The expedition members, besides Mr. and Mrs. Washburn, include Tom Winship, Harvard ski team captain, from Sudbury, Mass.; Lee Wilson of Brookline, Mass.; Alva Morrison of Cambridge, Mass.; Lowell Thomas, Jr., of New York; Maynard Mill of Tacoma, Wash., and Michel Feursinger, ski instructor, from California.

Governor Reports Increase for Year In Private Jobs

A 62 per cent increase in the number of persons placed in private employment by the bureaus of the Massachusetts Division of Unemployment Compensation in the first five months of 1940, as compared with the same period in 1939, is reported by Governor Saltonstall.

Noting that the division is doing everything possible to stimulate use of the local placement bureaus, the Governor reports that 18,374 persons were placed in private jobs, compared to 11,970 for the first five months of 1939.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	National Tennis	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, A Girl, A Band"	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Goldie White Presents
3:15	Doubles	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	"A Boy, A Girl, A Band"	Tigers baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30	News; National	"Women and Politics":	Johnny Long's Orch.	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	"Melody Mart"
3:45	Tennis Doubles	speakers	Johnny Long's Orch.	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00	National Tennis	Club Matinee: variety	Library of Congress	Boston Red Sox-Detroit	Lorraine Burton, songs
4:15	Doubles	Club Matinee: variety	Chamber Concert featuring the Budapest	Tigers baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	National Tennis	Club Matinee: variety	String Quartet	Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:45	Doubles	Hull Gala Day		Lang Thompson's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
5:00	"Buffalo Presents"	Gus Steck's Orchestra	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"Buffalo Presents"	Sport program	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	So. American Way	Rhythms by Ricardo	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00	News; comment	News; Music; Sport Comment; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	The World Today		"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today		Better Business Drama	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	'People's Platform':	"Message of Israel"	Yvette, songs	Concert Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	informal discussion	"Message of Israel"	European news	Garwood Van's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Master Works of	"Aloah Land": music	I'm an American"	Garwood Van's Orch.	"Let's Dance"
7:45	Music"	John Kirby's Orchestra.	H. V. Kaltenborn	"Serenade"	"Jungle Jim"
8:00	"Sky Blazers":	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:15	dramatization	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Opry"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Variety program
8:30	"The Human Adventure": war news	"Spotlight on Youth": variety program	'Truth or Consequences': quiz program	"Nobody's Children": orphans' histories	Sport program "Sing Song Time"
9:00	"Your Hit Parade:	Will Hudson's Orch.	National Barn Dance:	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Will Hudson's Orch.	Henry Burr; Hoosier	News Service	"Console Capers"
9:30	Orchestra; soloists;	Radio Guild Drama.	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	WOR Operatic Pop Con-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	"Saturday Night	Radio Guild Drama.	ty's Orchestra	cert; vocalists; orch.	
10:00	Serenade"	European news	"Station E-Z-R-A":	WOR Operatic Pop Con-	News Service
10:15	Male quartet	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	comedy sketch	cert; vocalists; orch.	The Blue Blazers
10:30	News of the War	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Description of Mam-	Al Golden's Orchestra
10:45	Music; weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	moth Caves, Kentucky	Julie Wintz's Orch
11:00	News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	Rep. Kramer, Calif.	Weather Service	Rudy Prundy's Orch.	Esteban Grajeda's Or
11:30	Midnight Swing	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45	Club	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Harry James' Orch.	News Service

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Press News; "Organ	War news; Music	War news; Organ and	Dudley Carollers	
8:15	Reveille"	Instrumental trio	Xylophone Recital	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	'Uncle Elmer's Song	News; Weather	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45	Circle'	"Tone Pictures"	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	News of Europe	News roundup	News Roundup	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:15	Piano soloist	"Coast to Coast on a	Four Showmen: Quartet	nade"; recording	"Your Morning Pick-Up"
9:30	"Songs of Cheer and	Bus"; children's pro-	"Sunday Drivers"; so-	"Sunday Morning Sere-	"Hit Parade of Tomor-
9:45	Comfort"	gram	loists; orchestra	nade"; recording	row"
10:00	Church of the Air	"Melodic Moods"; salon	Uncle Bob; children's	"Melody Market"	"Opera Gems"
10:15	Church of the Air	orchestra	program	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Southernaires"; Negro	"Tom Terriss"	"Melody Market"	Religious Service
10:45	Wings Over Jordan	male quartet	The Ross Sisters	Tremont Temple Baptist	Religious Service
11:00	News; Music	News; Studio Party	Morning Service from	Church Service	Religious Service
11:15	Harpsichord soloist	Studio Party; Weather	Cathedral Church of	Tremont Temple Baptist	"Music in the Modern
11:30	Major Bowes Family	Harmonica soloist	St. Paul; Rev. Edward	Church Service	Manner"
11:45	Major Bowes Family	Moylan Sisters, songs	T. Sullivan, speaker	Tremont Temple Service	Radio Review
12:00	News; weather	Music Hall: Henrietta	News Service	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:15	Piano soloist	Schumann, pianist;	"FM Information Box"	Student Radio Club	Radio Review
12:30	"Star Quest"	Anne Roselle, soprano;	"Wings Over America":	Italian string music	Radio Review
12:45	"Star Quest"	String Symphony Orch.	talk; drama	Italian string music	Radio Review
1:00	"Star Quest"	Network speakers	Religious program	News Service	"Around the Town"
1:15	"Star Quest"	Vass Family, songs	Religious program	McFarland Twins	"Around the Town"
1:30	"March of Games"	News Service	Talk from London	Wildlife Program	"Around the Town"
1:45	"March of Games"	Al and Lee Reiser	"Silver Strings"	"Cafe Continental"	"Around the Town"
2:00	Program previews	"Treasure Trails of	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:15	Allen Registration	Song"	Drama and music	"Symphonietta"	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:30	News; "Summer	"Tapestry Musicale"	University of Chicago	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:45	Cruise"; songs	"Tapestry Musicale"	Round Table	Concert Orchestra	Joseph Tall's Hour
3:00	Columbia Broad-	Vicente Gomez, guitar	Charles Dant's Orch.;	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	casting Symphony	Foreign Policy Associat'n	vocalist	Drama and music	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Orchestra: Howard	National Music Camp	Madrigal Singers	Louis Prima's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
3:45	Barlow, conductor;	Orchestra	H. V. Kaltenborn	Louis Prima's Orch.	Scandinavian Melodies
4:00	Wm. Fineshriber,	Sunday Vespers	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	"Strings and Things":
4:15	commentator	Sunday Vespers	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	El Paseo Troubadours	orchestra
4:30	"Invitation to	News; Variety program	"The World Is Yours":	"Haven of Rest": mari-	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
4:45	Learning"	Photo Contest Winners	dramatization	time hymns and songs	Maple Hill Ranch Boys.
5:00	Vesper program from	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Yvette, songs	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
5:15	N. Y. World's Fair	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Three Cheers; vocal	Frank Gagen's Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
5:30	"Master Works of	Voice of Hawaii	"Sunday Down South":	Dave Dennis's Orchestra	Irish Minstrels
5:45	Music"	News Service	vocalists; orchestra	Dave Dennis's Orchestra	Naval Reserve speaker
6:00	"Fun in Print":	Religious program	"Spreading New Eng-	Don Arres, tenor; Bob	News; Baseball Scores
6:15	literary quiz	Religious program	land's Fame"	Stanley's Orchestra	Bernhard Levitow's Or.
6:30	"Melody Ranch"	"Beat the Band": quiz	News Service	Lang Thomson's Orch.	Religious program
6:45	with Gene Autry	program	Baseball News	Lang Thompson's Orch.	Religious program
7:00	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	Ramona; Tune Twisters;	"Sweet Music"
7:15	News of the World	News from Europe	News from Europe	popular orchestra	"Sweet Music"
7:30	"The Adventures of	World's Fair Band	City Collegians from	News Service	"Week-End Jamboree"
7:45	Ellery Queen"	World's Fair Band	Los Angeles College	Wythe Williams, news	"Week-End Jamboree"
8:00	Columbia Work-	Sunday Night Concert;	"The Bishop and the	American Forum: Sen.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:15	shop: drama	Summer Symphony Or-	Gargoyle": drama	Pepper; Col. Breckin-	"Pages From the Classical Album"
8:30	"Crime Doctor":	chestra, conducted by	"One Man's Family":	ridge on "U. S. De-	
8:45	drama; News	Erich Leinsdorf	dramatic sketch	stroyers for England"	
9:00	Summer Hour: Jes-	John Gunther, news	"Manhattan Merry-Go-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	sica Dragonette;	"The Parker Family"	Round"	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30	James Newell; Lin-	Irene Rich, sketch	American Album of Fa-	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Foursome
9:45	ton Wells; orch.	"Sports Newsreel"	miliar Music	"Old-Fashioned Revival"	The Coral Islanders
10:00	Sports; News	"Good Will Hour": John	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	News; WGN Symphonic	Arizona Rangers
10:15	Weather; Music	J. Anthony, director	Orchestra; guest	Hour: Marion Claire,	Arizona Rangers
10:30	Grant Park Concert	"Good Will Hour": John	Human Nature in Action	soprano; Henry Weber's	News Service
10:45	Grant Park Concert	J. Anthony, director	"Voice Beside You"	Orchestra; male chorus	Army Recruiting progr'm
11:00	Headlines, Bylines	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Mark Russell's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:15	Al Kavelin's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Let's Dance"
11:30	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Crosby's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Bob Chester's Orch	Joe Venuti's Orchestra	News Service

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	900kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Short, Short Story.	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum": sketch.	News Service	Request program with
11:15	"Martha Webster".	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life": sketch.	"Singing Strings"	John Kiley
11:30	"Big Sister": play	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Ruth Moss Interviews	"Lost and Found"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Family Circle"	"The Guiding Light"	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills": drama	Agricultural talk	Studio speaker
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam": songs	Italian string music	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Georgia Mae, songs	"Musical Roundup"	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills Hour	"The Johnson Family"	"Sweet Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Macdonald's Notebook"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Sports Matinee	Speech School
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Concert Hall"	"Hymns of all Churches"	News Reporter	"Curtain Time": mixed
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	quartet; organ; drama.
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	U. S. Navy Band	"Valiant Lady": sketch	"Yesterday's Headlines"	Gypsy Orchestra
2:45	"My Son and I"	U. S. Navy Band	"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Dreamer of Songs"
3:15	The Soloists	"Honeymoon Hill": sk	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Browns baseball game	"Console Capers"
4:00	Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Community Bulletin	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": drama	Browns baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	"Swing Unlimited"	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Red Sox - St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Browns baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris.	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	"In Record Time"	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports.	Ireene Wicker, sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": sketch	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	The World Today.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	You and Your Neighbor	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
7:15	V. F. W. speaker	"Radio Magic": drama	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": comedy	Burns and Allen; Artie	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	"Let's Dance"
7:45	serial drama	Shaw's Orchestra	Walter Kidder, songs	dramatic sketch	'Traveling Gordons': sk.
8:00	"Yankee Swopper"	"Little Ol' Hollywood":	James Melton; Francia	"Play Broadcast": quiz	"Harper's Varieties"
8:15	Music Quiz	interviews	White; orchestra	program	"Waltz Time"
8:30	Tom Howard; Geo.	Washington Merry-Go-	Symphonic orchestra	"The Green Hornet":	Sport program
8:45	Shelton; war news	Round	Symphonic orchestra	mystery drama	Studio program
9:00	"Forecast": drama	Chamber Music Society	"Doctor I. Q.": quiz	"Mystery Hall": dra-	"Pages From the Classical Album
9:15	and music with Paul	of Lower Basin Street	program	matic program	
9:30	Robeson; Margaret	Francis E. Kelley, politi-	"Show Boat": vocalists;	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45	Sullivan; orchestra	cal talk	Bob Strong's Orchestra	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Frontline Headlines"	Lullaby Lady: Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Tropical Moods"	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Allen Roth's Orchestra
10:30	News of the War	U. S. Army Program	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Yesterdays"; Harold	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
10:45	Music; Weather	Mastersingers	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Stokes' Orchestra	Ben Pullo's Orchestra
11:00	News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Lew Diamond's Orch.	Sport program
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	The Profit Trio	Esteban Grajeda's Or.
11:30	"Midnight Swing	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Club"	"Music You Want"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Monday, Aug. 26

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, Aug. 26

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.

7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Youth Round Table.

8:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakia Music.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Light Music. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Lima, Peru—6:15 p. m.—Peru Automobile Club Program. OAK-4R, 15.15 meg., 19.8 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—"Melody and Rhythm," from Hamburg. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg. 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English, RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Lehar; Gypsy Festival Ballet music. News in English; National Anthem. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Berlin—9:15 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—The Week's Program. GSD, 11.75 meg. 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg. 31.3 m.

Tokyo—9:30 p. m.—Light Music by Sugii and His Band. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Sunday, Aug. 25

Guatemala—5:15 p. m.—Popular Music with the Marimba. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Opera Concert; Stuttgart Choir and Orchestra. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks," London Commentary. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Ballet-music from the Opera "Almos"; Budapest Concert Orchestra; News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Guatemala—9 p. m.—Maestro Jose Molina Pinillos' Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"Lord Haw Haw." DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.9 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Opera; Band Concert; Light Music. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Suez, Egypt Nazi-Italian Drive Possibly Next, Editor Says

Next German offensive may develop in the direction of the Suez Canal and Egypt, if the Nazis find that their effort to invade England is impracticable, according to general impression in England, said Miss Evelyn F. Heywood of Boston, who has just returned from a five weeks' trip to London.

The attack, authorities seemed to think, may be attempted on Egypt in a joint German-Italian "blitzkrieg," according to Miss Heywood who reported that she understood German troops were already being flown across the Mediterranean.

British withdrawal from Somaliland was not a surprise to the public in England. They were rather expecting the move before she left on Aug. 13, said Miss Heywood, but were confident of Great Britain's strength in that area where thousands of Australian troops have been stationed for many weeks to meet just such an attack.

Public's Morale Impressive

Miss Heywood, who is a British subject, was vividly impressed with the splendid morale of the British public. Everyone, she said, is confident and calm, supremely confident of victory. They all feel, as she described it, that the people at home can be as stanch defenders of their country as airplane pilots and men at the front, by going about their business as usual and refusing to become demoralized by Nazi tactics.

In all public speeches by prominent officials, emphasis is placed on spiritual values and the need for prayer and the reading of the Bible, Miss Heywood reported.

There is ample food in England and neither in public restaurants nor private homes did she experience any indication of shortage.

From Americans recently in Paris, Miss Heywood heard that the city is tragically quiet. Big hotels have been taken over by the Germans. Many are closed. No taxis are to be had because there is no petrol to run them. In other cities in France it was reported to her that people are already waiting in lines for the most ordinary commodities.

There are many French soldiers in England, she said, who have not dared to communicate with their people in France for fear that these relatives would be subject to reprisals should the Germans learn that the Frenchmen were fighting with the English.

A French woman who had gone over to England before France collapsed, and had been with her wounded son who had escaped from Dunkirk, spoke to Miss Heywood with deep gratitude for Queen Elizabeth's visit to the French soldiers, of her graciousness and her talks with them in their own language.

Passenger flights from Lisbon to England are ocasionally turned back, as was the plane in which she was flying, when there is enemy action over the British coast, she said.

Alertness Behind Peaceful Scenes

At Poole, where they came in safely a day or so later, an air raid had been in progress only a few hours before. But the life of the town was proceeding then as usual, with children playing about, dogs romping in the streets, and everyone going about his business.

Miss Heywood remarked to the taxi driver on the peacefulness of this scene where such a short time before "dog fights" had been going on in the air. He replied, "Well, madam, this is England!"

That it was an England fully prepared for war, however, Miss Heywood realized on her arrival in London where there were arrows everywhere directing people to the nearest air raid shelter and windows of homes and stores were criss-crossed with paper strips to prevent flying glass from bomb concussions.

In England Miss Heywood found a deep sense of appreciation among the people for what America is doing to help and a keen recognition of the value of the co-operation which is going on between the two countries.

Border conditions betwen Spain and France and Spain and Portugal are very bad, she reported, many people, homeless and unable to cross into Spain, are without food and money. People from Lisbon drive to the border with cars full of provisions which they hand personally to these refugees.

Miss Heywood is Associate Editor of the Christian Science periodicals.

'Old Ironsides' in Service Again In Solemn Recommissioning

Log of the Port of Boston

The United States Frigate Constitution, her massive black hulk silhouetted against the misty-gray of several trim destroyers and her tall masts outlined sharply against a pale eastern sky, was recommissioned at Charlestown Navy Yard this afternoon by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, President Roosevelt.

Before a throng of solemn watchers and several wide-eyed youngsters the Union Jack, National emblem, and pennant of the commission were once again raised over "Old Ironsides" reminding all of her glorious past. The ceremonies executed in true naval fashion, were brief but impressive. Both officers and men responded with a keeness that would gladden the hearts of the crew that sailed her in the days of her early glory.

The keel of the old warrior was laid at Hartt's shipyard, Boston, in 1794, from which she was launched in 1797. "Old Ironsides" was originally built of live oak and red cedar, all well seasoned wood. The bolts which fastened her timbers and copper sheathing were fashioned in Paul Revere's shop.

Where to Get $2,500,000?

While Dame Boston thins her locks trying to find $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 with which to construct a bridge over the Chelsea creek at Meridian Street, East Boston, the Metropolitan District Commission is just completing a $1,000,000 sewer project under the creek near the Chelsea St. bridge.

Both of these projects have been ordered by the United States War Department. The new bridge is to be completed within three years, and the sewer project will be finished next month.

Under the specifications the new Meridian Street bridge draw span must provide 175 feet clearance in place of the present 100. The sewerage division of the M. D. C. is lowering to a depth of 50 feet the sewer syphon near the Chelsea Street bridge so the Army Engineers can complete dredging the creek to a depth of 30 feet below mean low water.

Job Protection

Employees of the Moore-McCormack Lines who are conscripted for military or naval duty will be protected as to unemployment and status for the duration of such service, Commander Robert C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the company, announced.

"This is not a new policy for the company, however," he said. "We have maintained offices in foreign countries where military service has been required of our employees. In all cases the employee has been given leave and returned to his job upon the completion of his military service."

Rear Admiral Leo O. Colbert, Director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, on an official inspection tour of the progress being made on the survey of Boston Harbor, said this would be one of the world's safest ports for shipping when the survey and the 40-foot channel being dug by Army Enginners are completed in 1942.

This is the first modern survey, he declared, ever made of the Boston Harbor approach and off-shore New England waters. The last survey was made nearly a century ago.

The present survey, which began last spring, will take three years to complete. It extends 300 miles out to sea from the Gulf of Maine to Nantucket South Shoals.

Wool Men Meet Sept. 17-20

Managers of the National Wool Marketing Corporation's member associations will meet at the Hotel Statler Sept. 17-20, inclusive. James Hooper, Secretary of the Utah Association and Chairman of the Managers' Committee, said that on the last day of the meeting market conditions, possible trends and the outlook for the coming winter will be discussed.

The Corporation pointed out that the United States is now the largest purchaser of South American wool. United States Department of Agriculture figures show that for eight months ending May 31, the United States bought 101,000,000 pounds from Argentina and 28,000,000 from Uruguay.

Wool growers have contributed a substantial sum of money to combat steadily increasing use of competitive fibers Fred Marshall, Secretary of the National Wool Growers Association announced. The fund will be used to promote the use of wool.

New Export Lines Ships

The American Export Lines, Inc., which is building 16 new vessels at a cost of $40,000,000 has applied to the United States Maritime Commission for approval of sale of four of the company's old ships to Panamanian interests.

The four steamers, all well-known in this port are, the Exchester, Exermont, Excello, and Exilona. Built 20 years ago and capable of only 10½ knots, these vessels are too slow to remain in competition with ships now in operation capable of 16 knots or more.

FHA House at Fair Draws Thousands Planning Own Homes

The $3,100 home constructed on the grounds of the New York World's Fair by the Federal Housing Administration has been a center of interest to thousands of Fair visitors who hope to put up their own homes this summer or fall.

The house is complete in modern equipment and is designed to show what can be put into a small, low-cost home under the sponsorship of a reliable backer and calling in experts in designing, decoration and financing. Furnishings are in the Fair home but not included in the price of $3,100.

Ceilings and walls are made of "strong-bilt" panels, a new laboratory development especially designed for speedy, dry-built construction. Tests showed that this dry-wall construction reduced the time required to build the house from two to three weeks. One coat of paint also saves time and cost of a priming coat, which is said to be unnecessary.

Navy Dickers For Draggers Of Fish Fleet

The Navy may acquire 19 wooden draggers of the Boston and Gloucester fishing fleet under negotiations now in progress, according to Edward H. Cooley, Manager of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association.

Although the Navy remained silent as to what use would be made of the vessels, waterfront observers suggested they might be used in searching for magnetic mines. The Navy recently acquired 12 trawlers of the Boston fishing fleet to be used in minesweeping operations.

The draggers, most of them of recent construction, average about 100 tons, carry two masts and auxiliary motors and have an average capacity of 50 tons.

Spokesmen for the fishing industry said their loss would have little effect as the fleet numbers about 150 draggers and more are being constructed. Approximately 200 fishermen might be "on the beach" temporarily, the spokesman said, but they added other jobs would open as new draggers were launched.

Sister of Famous Finnish Marshal To Speak in Quincy

Countess Eva Mannerheim Sparre, sister of Field Marshal Carl Gustaf Mannerheim of the Finnish army, will speak tomorrow afternoon at Merrymount Park, Quincy, under the joint auspices of the Peabody, Norwood, Boston, and Quincy Finnish relief committees. She will speak in English.

Countess Sparre is the wife of the widely known Swedish artist, Count Sparre. She arrived in the United States last January and has devoted much of her time speaking at Finnish benefit affairs.

The two-day festival to raise money to aid Finland, which is arranged jointly by the Finnish relief committees of metropolitan Boston, begins tonight with a dance at the hall of the Finnish Temperance Society of Quincy.

The afternoon program beginning at 1:30 at which Countess Sparre will speak also includes an address by August Kuusisto, member of the Finnish Parliament, who has been in this country since last April and who has just completed a long speaking tour which carried him into Canada and as far west as Minnesota. There will be choral singing by a chorus of young Finnish-Americans under the leadership of Miss Signe Siitonen of Quincy. Miss Helmi Rosnell, lyric soprano of New York, will be the soloist of the afternoon. Toivo N. Nousio, Quincy, will read a poem he has written for the occasion.

Early Mailing Of Age Assistance Checks Proposed

A proposal to prevent old age assistance recipients from being without funds over the long Labor Day weekend was being studied today by Arthur G. Rotch, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, after its approval by Governor Saltonstall.

Charles C. O'Donnell of Lynn, President of the Society for Old Age Pensions, in a letter to the Governor, pointed out that ordinarily the monthly benefits are paid on the first of the month.

However, Sept. 1 this year falls on a Sunday, and Monday is the Labor Day holiday. Therefore, payment will be deferred until Sept. 3, unless a special plan is adopted. Mr. O'Donnell proposed that the State request cities and towns to mail out the checks on Friday, Aug. 30, so that they may be received on Saturday, Aug. 31.

Civil Service Commission May Protect Draft Jobs

Civil service employees may have their jobs protected if they are called for Army or Navy duty if a proposed rule to that effect is adopted by the State Civil Service Commission, Commissioner J. Lupien said last night. A public hearing on the rule was held this week.

Wide World

The Empress Zita (left) of Austria-Hungary, who has been working for the restoration of Hapsburg rule in her homeland for the last 22 years, shown with Archduke Charles Louis, and Archduchess Adelaide at the home of Hugh Bullock here where the Empress and her seven children are staying. They came to the United States on the Clipper planes to escape the Nazi invasion. They previously lived at a castle in Belgium.

British Use Envelopes Twice In Paper Conservation Effort

Drastic measures are being adopted in Great Britain to curtail the use of paper, as a result of the disruption of raw material imports, according to Harold P. Smith, Manager of the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Economy measures that are reminiscent of the World War, and which are still used in some instances in normal times, are being urged on business concerns and the public in general.

The British Government has adopted and urged business to do likewise, the practice of having letters of more than one page typed on both sides of the paper, and carbon copies made on the back of letters which are being answered. With aid of special stickers, envelopes from incoming mail are being used again for the outgoing mail. Catalogues are being reduced in size, or eliminated altogether. The size of letter heads is being reduced to make more room on a sheet, and more use is being made of half sheets for short letters.

Most of the raw material for British paper mills comes from Scandinavian countries, in normal times.

More U. S. Coal for Canada

Canada is expected to increase its purchases of coal in the United States during the current year. Indications are that the Dominion will import about 500,000 tons more American anthracite in 1940 than in previous years, and that a much larger volume of American bituminous will be required to meet the needs of industry and the Canadian railroads.

During 1939, imports of anthracite into Canada totaled about 4,000,000 tons, of which the United States supplied 2,605,765 tons and the United Kingdom 1,034,901 tons. The remainder came from Germany and French Indo-China.

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Guard Units Due for Call In September

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24—(AP) Four divisions of the National Guard—the Thirtieth, Forty-First, Forty-Fourth and Forty-Fifth—are expected to be called to active duty next month under the mobilization legislation sent to the White House by Congress.

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, recently told the Senate Military Affairs Committee that these divisions, with 22 smaller units, would be in the first section of the Guard ordered to duty.

The War Department has not indicated any changes in the plan announced by General Marshall, which would make 55,426 enlisted men, 3,930 officers and 53 warrant officers subject to the first call.

Units listed by General Marshall and the place of their training included:

One Hundred and Ninety-Seventh Coast Artillery (anti-aircraft), from New Hampshire, to train in a cantonment at southern part of Cape Cod.

Two Hundred and Eleventh Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft), from Massachusetts, to train in a cantonment at southern part of Cape Cod.

Two Hundred and Fortieth Coast Artillery, from Maine, to train at Portland, Maine.

Two Hundred and Forty-First Coast Artillery, from Massachusetts, to train at Boston, Mass.

Two Hundred and Forty-Second Coast Artillery, from Connecticut, to train on Long Island, N. Y.

Two Hundred and Forty-Third Coast Artillery, from Rhode Island, to train at Narragansett Bay, R. I.

Democrats' Willkie Group

With the goal of obtaining 200,000 Massachusetts Democrats as supporters of Wendell L. Willkie for President the Jeffersonian Willkie League, a political committee composed of Democrats, filed papers of organization with the Secretary of State Thursday. James F. Farley, a life-long Democrat, will lead the league. The purpose of the new organization is "to aid and assist in every way possible, the maintenance of our democratic institutions and democratic form of government; to protect and preserve the right of freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of press and freedom of religious worship . . ."

Harvard Group, 600 Strong, Works Hard to Aid Defense

Rallying to a call sent out last June, more than 600 employees and faculty members of Harvard University have enrolled in the Harvard Group for American Defense, it was announced today.

Foregoing vacations or opportunities for research, these members of the Harvard "family" are spending hot summer days aiding preparation for defense of America. The work has been divided into 12 sub-committees including a Steering Committee; Correspondence; Far Eastern Affairs; Information; Military Training; Medical; National Morale and Service. Personnel; Press and Writing; Radio and Speaking, and Secretarial. The Committee for the Care of European Children is an affiliate.

It is hoped that the group may be expanded after the opening of the University next month.

Writing to other colleges and universities, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, author of the Pulitzer Prize-winning biography of William James in 1936 and Chairman of the Harvard Group, said: "The talents of college communities should be at the service of their country, their aptitudes available for whatever work may challenge. They can help awaken the consciousness of the Nation, not only to the danger that threatens but to the need for untiring devotion to the common purpose."

Expressing hope that faculties and students of other universities will also organize, Professor Perry added:

"A university community offers a wealth of talents that could be put to the service of national defense. We felt a method of utilizing the particular personnel of this community should be devised. Many have come to us saying, 'We want to help, but we don't know where we can be used.' "

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138 HUNTINGTON AVE.—*2 rms.*
282 NEWBURY ST.—*2 and 3 rms.*
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There are not enough for all these tasks. This shortage endangers Britain, her ocean lifelines as well as her home islands.

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"If there is anything we can do to save the British fleet, we shall be failing in our duty to America if we do not do it. . ." (Aug. 4, 1940)

REAR-ADMIRAL YARNELL:
"If Britain loses this war we will face years of danger with our nation converted into an armed camp. How can this country hesitate to render all assistance possible to Great Britain in her hour of need?" (Aug. 9, 1940)

REAR-ADMIRAL STIRLING:
"They (the destroyers) will be fighting for America most effectively by being added to the British navy." (Aug. 10, 1940)

THE GALLUP POLL:
To the queston "Do you approve of our government selling these destroyers to England?" 62% answered "Yes." (Aug. 18, 1940)

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By writing or telegraphing the President, your Senator and your Congressman to make these destroyers available to Britain immediately.

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I strongly urge the Defense of America in accordance with the principles stated by General Pershing and urge that United States make available to Great Britain at least 50 of our reserve destroyers.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Modern Peruvian Composers

By Nicolas Slonimsky

It is a natural law that folk music flourishes in rural districts, while "art music" is produced in large cities. Peru is no exception. Folk music of Inca origin is the natural product of centuries of Peruvian song. It is given artistic form by the educated musicians of Lima, Peru's capital. Modern music in Peru is no abstract production: in every instance, it is nourished by the native song, and reflects the innate feeling for music among the people.

Musically, Lima is a thriving community. It has its own symphony orchestra, recently enriched by the addition of musicians from Central Europe. The present conductor of the orchestra is a Viennese musician, Theo Buchwald. The oboe player is a young German composer, Rudolph Holzmann. Lima also possesses a musical monthly publication, Revista Musical Peruana, edited by Rodolfo Barbacci, an excellent musician in his own right.

The most important problem for a composer desiring to build a national school of music is to fit successfully the primitive melody and rhythm into the harmonic and contrapuntal formulas of modern music. In Peru, every composer belongs to the national school, and the success of molding the indigenous art into a modern form depends necessarily on individual talent and educational background. Of the modern generation of composers, André Sas, Theodoro Valcárcel, and Raoul de Verneuil, all born within a few months of one another, in 1900 and 1901, are doing the important work of building a national school. All have had a European training.

* * *

André Sas was born in Brussels, spent his early years in Lima, and went back to Europe, where he participated actively in musical activities. When the European horizon began to darken with war, he returned to Lima, where he now conducts a music school, aside from his work as a composer. He has written a great deal of music in all forms, but his most successful compositions are suites of pieces for piano, violin, and other instruments, with the background of Inca modes and rhythms. In his melody writing, Sas adheres to the pentatonic scale, peculiar to all Indian tribes in the Americas. His rhythms are most interesting; they preserve the characteristic abruptness of metric division, in which there are silences, unpunctuated by any beat, at the end of each musical phrase. Such full stops are not found in the rhythms of other countries of South America, and they must be regarded as a peculiarity of Peruvian Inca song.

The harmonic scheme of André Sas is economical in the modern manner. He shuns impressionistic luxuriance, so typical of the treatment of "exotic" material by French composers of the time of Debussy. With Sas, harmony is the integration of melody, and the principal melodic line is never obscured by irrelevant accompaniments. Several collections of his music have been published in Paris, and thus made available for study.

Theodoro Valcárcel is most notable for his ballets, written in the style of Peruvian primitives. He is the Stravinsky of Peru, and his brilliantly contrived dances, based on Inca rhythms, are parallel to the stylized Russian dances of Stravinsky's early ballets. Valcárcel is also doing extremely valuable work in collecting and classifying the popular songs of Peru. His educational background includes several years in Europe, where he studied with Felipe Pedrell in Spain, and Busoni in Berlin.

* * *

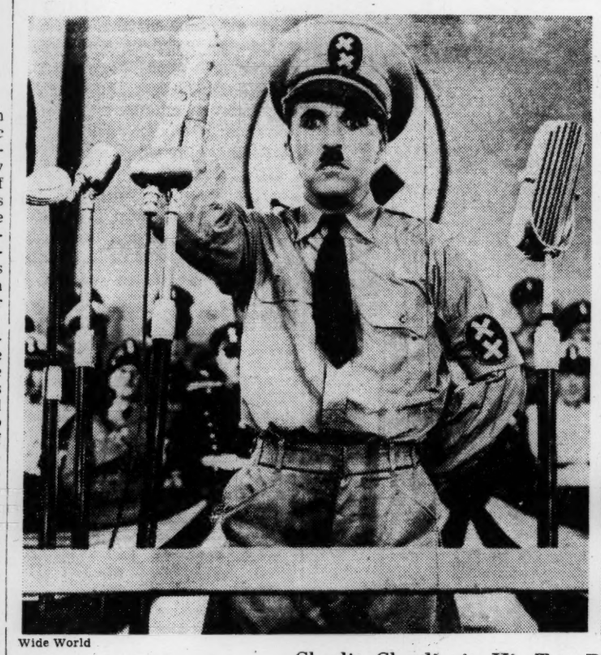
Raoul de Verneuil is half-French and half-Peruvian. Born in Lima, he went to Paris at an early age, and remained there until 1939, when he returned to Peru, after a brief stay in New York. He is the most French among Peruvian composers, and his music possesses the brilliance and fulness of harmony characteristic of late impressionism, as seen in the style of Albert Roussel. Verneuil has written a great deal of chamber music, in which he excels. His piano compositions are published in France.

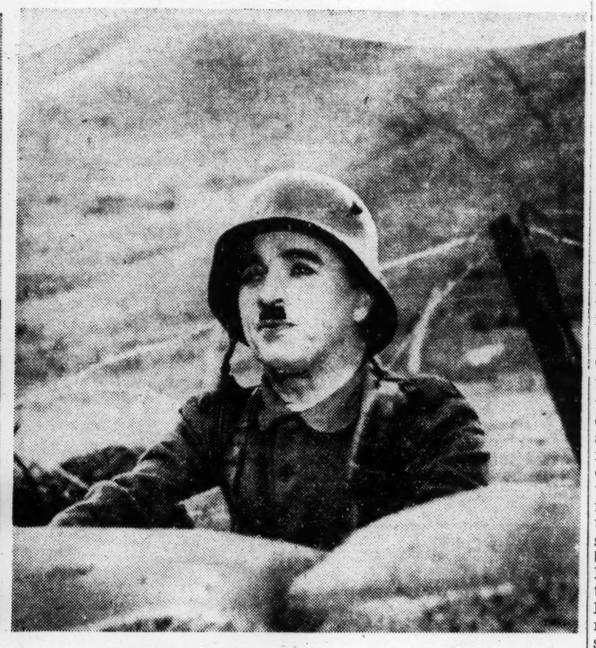
André Sas, Theodoro Valcárcel, and Raoul de Verneuil are the most significant names in modern Peruvian music. Several composers of the older generation should be mentioned. Daniel Alomias Robles, now in his seventieth year, is doing important work as a collector of folk music, pedagogue, and arranger of Peruvian dances and melodies. His orchestral compositions have been performed by the Lima Symphony Orchestra. Ernesto Lopez Mindrau, now 50 years old, lives in Germany, but has not abandoned the national Peruvian style. Several of his compositions are published. Eduardo Walter Stubbs was born in Lima in 1891. Despite his Anglo-Saxon surname, he has assimilated thoroughly the national spirit of Peruvian music. His orchestral pieces have been performed in Lima. Pablo Chavez Aguilar (born in Lima in 1899) writes religious music only. Carlos Sanchez Málaga (born in Peru in 1904), less important as composer, is active as a pedagogue.

* * *

Finally, the names of two Italian musicians, Enrique Fava Ninci and Vicente Stea, should be mentioned. They settled in Peru some 30 years ago, and have contributed greatly to active musical life in Lima. But they cannot be considered as national Peruvian composers, even though some of their works are written on Peruvian themes.

From this brief survey of names and tendencies in modern music in Peru, we may conclude that the national school of Peruvian music is now in the process of being formed, that composers equipped with an up-to-date European technique, and inspired by native melos, are industriously collecting, arranging, and recreating the ancient songs and rhythms that are alive in rural Peru. It would be interesting to hear in the United States some of the compositions of modern Peruvian musicians, fortunately available in published collections.





Wide World

Charlie Chaplin in His Two Roles in "The Great Dictator"

At left, as the Dictator, to whom Hynkel (right), a Jewish barber, bears a remarkable resemblance. Mistaken for the Dictator, Hynkel at the end repudiates in a radio speech all that the Dictator has done. The new film will be released in September.

The Adiposity of Opera

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Perhaps it was the fault of Kay Ambrose. One had opened the book at the chapter on Wagner. Attached was a tailpiece depicting the back-stage view of a corpulent Lohengrin, spear and shield in hand, making an exit on his wheeled swan, pulled by four struggling stagehands in their shirt sleeves. This witty drawing seemed to epitomize not only the adiposity, the sheer weight and artificiality of Wagner opera, but of all opera. Heading the same chapter was a flying singing Valkyrie who had stolen from space much of its immensity and seemed about to embrace a gasometer. Many of us have seen these comprehensive creatures flying, unaccompanied by fighters, in the opera houses of Berlin, Frankfort, Munich, or Dresden, to say nothing of the New York Metropolitan or Covent Garden. Nowhere were any ground defenses evident.

Miss Ambrose's drawings, in themselves mordant criticism of very weighty subjects, were difficult to dismiss as we read the text of Prof. Edward J. Dent's new book "Opera," a Pelican Special of the Penguin series. The book is not a collection of plots, which so often read like the Police Gazette, but is intended as an introduction to opera, explaining how it "came to be what it is, its aims and methods, its changing fashions, its failures, its achievements, its conventions and its absurdities."

* * *

As already hinted, the newcomer will find himself in a very strange world indeed. Its inhabitants range from gods and goddesses to beggars. They wear clothes of the oddest description and their customs and standards of behavior are odder still. Indeed their ethics would sometimes shock even a Fifth Columnist. Many of them are crashing bores and in this respect Professor Dent awards the palms to "that worst bore of all opera, Gurnemanz in 'Parsifal.'" He also mentions Wolfram in Tannhäuser, but the competition is extremely keen and by no means limited to Wagner.

Matters are not improved by the fact that operatic characters transcend the ordinary dimensions of time and space. We all know the gentleman who for a solid three quarters of an hour tells us he "must away" and "can no longer stay." Then there is the heroine of Auber's "Masaniello," who at every performance leaps from the balcony of the royal palace at Naples into the crater of Vesuvius, a distance, Professor Dent points out, of some eight or nine miles. Considering the "tonnage" of average prima donnas this feat taken in their stride, so to speak, is impressive. And here, irrelevantly again, Kay Ambrose is to blame for the thought of the astronomical figures that would result if opera companies, like fleets, were estimated by their total tonnage.

* * *

But opera demands amplitude in every direction: big money, big theaters, big orchestras, big casts, big singers, big audiences, and big demands on one's time and patience. Defensively, Professor Dent quotes on his title page Dr. Johnson's Dictionary: "Opera, an exotic and irrational entertainment." Opera is based wholly on conventions, the first and chief of which is that speech is replaced by song. Unless these conventions are recognized and admitted opera becomes as Carlyle and Tolstoy believed, "just complete nonsense and a deplorable waste of time and money."

Professor Dent argues that a historical reason lies behind every one of these absurdities, that often they are musical in origin and that it is possible positively to enjoy them. The greatest sticklers for realism, it may be added, can enjoy the conventions of Chinese drama. Professor Dent even defends the recitative. He tells those who want to despense with it that they might as well try to make a sandwich that should be all jam without any bread. But this argument would scarcely convince a child. A curious fact is disclosed about the plots of opera. The Victorian melodrama, of the type then known popularly as "blood and thunder," was lineally descended from the opera, and not the other way round. "Melodramma" is the classic Italian name for opera.

* * *

Professor Dent's defense of opera is one that may be put up for all art—were it necessary. The function of music in drama, he writes, "is to lift us on to a higher emotional plane" and "to remove us altogether from the everyday world of fact." This, however, is qualified by the argument that the "new world is not a world of the impossible, a world which has no contact with the ordinary world in which we live every day; it is a world in which we feel our own personalities intensified." In a word, we see ourselves in the characters on the stage. One cannot help wondering whether the Gurnemanzes and the Wolframs in the audience see themselves as even bigger and deadlier bores and whether—thanks to Miss Ambrose—the Isoldes and Elsas behold themselves as bulkier and blonder? Professor Dent weakens his defense by trying, so to speak, to make the best of both worlds. He does not really tackle the actual weakness of the synthesis we call opera. The old way of putting it was: "Music begins where speech leaves off." Here, ballet is more fortunate—speech never begins.

But "Opera" and its history make fascinating reading. The remoter periods are lighted up and brought near and even with the memory of many hours of boredom—Saint Evremond said it is vain to flatter the ear and to charm the eyes, if one's mind is not satisfied—one closed this book with a strong desire to rush off to Sadler's Wells. And that was precisely Professor Dent's object in writing it. From that root, he believes, the English opera of the future must flower: "The house is there, welcoming every night a new generation of audiences; and it is still waiting for the new generation of composers who are to create a noble school of English opera."

There are 16 pages of photogravure reproductions of stage settings, including a superb design by Giuseppe Galli da Bibiena (eighteenth century). This book, one of the best yet written on the subject, costs sixpence.

The Berkshire Festival

By Pitts Sanborn

Stockbridge, Mass.

For the third and last series of the nine concerts, making up this summer's Berkshire Symphonic Festival the initial choice fell on Bach's Mass in B minor. That long and exacting work, which is now given rather often, whereas a few years ago, because of its dimensions and difficulty, it was hardly given at all, took up the evening of Aug. 15 in the commodious Shed. Besides Dr. Koussevitzky to conduct, and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the participants included the Berkshire Festival Chorus, of which G. Wallace Woodworth is conductor, and these vocal soloists—Elisabeth Schumann, soprano; Viola Silva, contralto; William Hain, tenor; Alexander Kipnis, bass.

I may say at once that never had I heard the orchestral part of the vast score treated so effectively (a conspicuous example came in the "Et resurrexit"), and the chorus, though lack of experience was occasionally noticeable, sang with enthusiasm, freshness of tone, and at times with fine shading and expression, especially in the diminuendo at the words "passus et sepultus est." The solo singers, whose tasks are for several reasons inexorable in their exactions, can be praised for the sincerity of their efforts if not always for the excellence of the results.

William Hain easily carried off first honors, thanks not only to his skillful use of his voice, but to a mastery of diction that is rare indeed. Mme. Schumann had the advantage of long experience and Mme. Silva of an unusually good natural voice. Mr. Kipnis sang with earnestness and dignity, handicapped, however, by a voice unsuited to his part. It would be ungracious not to mention the proficiency displayed by Richard Burgin, the concertmaster; Willem Valkenier, horn; Georges Laurent, flute, and Louis Speyer and Jean Devergie, oboi d'amore, as instrumental soloists; and E. Power Biggs and Putnam Aldrich acquitted themselves ably at organ and harpischord, respectively.

* * *

On the following evening, beginning "at the unusual hour of 6 o'clock," to quote the program, an Allied Relief Fund Benefit (for British Aid) varied the festival pattern and brought the fund more than $22,000. A program of great elaborateness, offering at times two attractions at once, had as chief musical magnet the Gala Concert in the Shed, in which the Boston Symphony and the Institute orchestras took part, as well as the Festival Chorus, and, for soloists, Albert Spalding, violinist; Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, and again Mr. Kipnis. The conductors were Dr. Koussevitzky, Stanley Chapple, and Mr. Burgin.

Particularly effective were Elgar's "Land of Hope and Glory," Dr. Koussevitzky conducting; the "Jupiter" section from Holst's "The Planets," Mr. Chappel conducting; Mr. Piatigorsky's glorious playing of the Adagio and Rondo from one of Boccherini's concertos, and the four choruses that rounded off the concert under Dr. Koussevitzky's leadership. These were again the "Et incarnatus," the "Crucifixus," and the "Et resurrexit" from Bach's B minor Mass, and, in final tribute, the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah," which never in my experience had been done with such utter magnificence.

Another item, offered in the formal garden at Tanglewood, with a perfect background in the vista of lake and wooded hills, was a really delightful open-air performance of Handel's enchanting pastoral, "Acis and Galatea," which, in its unassuming way, was one of the real delights of the whole festival time.

On the evening of Aug. 17 Dorothy Maynor, the negro soprano whose emergence at the Berkshire Festival a year ago has had such interesting consequences, appeared as soloist, singing half way through the program Mozart's concert recitative and aria, "Bella mia fiamma, addio" and "Resta, oh cara" and Beethoven's famous song, "Adelaide."

* * *

Although Miss Maynor managed the Mozart intervals, she gave little that could be called an interpretation and seemed loth to raise her voice much above a whisper. This semi-crooning marred also "Adelaïde," where her legato was noteworthy and her phrasing for the most part commendable. She was recalled many times and some of her listeners cried aloud for spirituals, but she abode by the rules of the game and added nothing to the program.

Before she sang Dr. Koussevitzky conducted the Boston orchestra in one of its specialties, Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony, and in an exceedingly impressive performance of the symphony derived from Hindemith's opera, "Mathis der Maler," a work that grows on one with repetition.

The final concert, a matinée on Aug. 18, was devoted to three symphonies—Haydn's in G major, No. 88; the Seventh of Sibelius, and the First of Brahms. Each was played with close attention to style and superb technical finish. At the end ovation followed ovation for Dr. Koussevitzky and his men.

(This is the second of two articles on the 1940 Berkshire Festival. The first appeared on Aug. 10.)

Indian Artists of Santa Fé

By Dorothy Adlow

Santa Fé, N. M.

Pictures painted by students taught at the Santa Fé Indian School are seen commonly through the Southwest. They hang in hotel lobbies, in shops, and in homes. They make good decorations, and because of their descriptive subject matter impart information about the traditions and ceremonies of various tribes.

Santa Fé is an art center of considerable importance. Drawn to this vicinity are artists of various temperament and tendency. The cleavage between imported styles and native Indian workmanship is marked. But such is the breadth of modern taste that it is receptive to divergent styles. One finds in a single gallery specimens of the American Indian workmanship, Fauvism of the American brand, abstraction inspired by European theorists, and tidy portrayals after the manner of the New Realism. But despite the range of contemporary styles, they still hang together when compared with the distinguished product of the Indians.

We visited the Indian School a day after witnessing the Corn Dance celebrated at the village of Santo Domingo. We had an opportunity to see a ritual dance, to hear the accompanying chants and the persistent beating of the drum, and to study the costumes and symbolical accessories. On the plaza of the Pueblo the performers danced fervidly under the glaring August sun while hundreds of onlookers watched them in deep silence. The men wore clumps of feathers in their hair, necklaces of shells, skirts woven with symbolical motives, fox pelts suspended from handsome betasseled sashes, and pouches containing pollen. The women waved branches of evergreen as they moved in quiet dignity, stepping to the set rhythms with less boldness than the men. Their straight, long, silken black hair was carefully brushed for the occasion. Color, rhythm, design, movement, harmony characterized a performance, the significance of which was expressed in the faces of the dancers who were undaunted by the extreme heat of the sun.

The Indian painters have a great deal of material to depict from tribal life, and they try to bring to their pictures the same absorbing group expression. They paint their pictures it seems as a sort of reverent record of what they have seen and felt in tribal life. In good measure the work of the young Indian painters of the Santa Fé School is impersonal and documentary. The depictions are clearly wrought after the conventions of tradition and they are easily "read."

* * *

We were especially interested in the paintings of the corn dance, for the costumes and attitudes and racial types were fresh in our memory. It was amazing to find how much had been conveyed in the flat, primitive paintings, with no backgrounds and none of the atmospheric adjuncts that make things look "real" to the eyes of so many of us. The Indians had worked out a way apparently most suited to their outward appearance and to their group activities. In the dances there is repetition and uniformity; the drawings catch this fixed, repetitive quality. There is nothing fortuitous; every stroke can be accounted for, as every object and accessory has its ritual meaning. Repetition lends itself to stylization, as do the simple patterned gestures. The same episode portrayed by an American painter in the European academic tradition seemed diffuse in character and it lacked the forceful graphic design that was unobscured in the Indian drawings in the flat, direct, detailed handling.

The work of the Santa Fé School seems interesting and valuable. Its artistic limits are set within the scale of the miniature-like style. Occasionally the painters do more than state observed fact in this methodical, unpretentious idiom. Some of them have become somewhat precious, rather elegant, given to flourish and elaborateness. Their pictures show some resemblance to Persian or Rajput miniatures.

There are several murals painted on the school walls. They seem generally to be enlarged miniatures, painted with little regard for architectural scale. But the most recent mural advances markedly beyond its predecessors. It was painted as a collective effort by 11 students of the senior high school class. The drawings are large and broad and they have less of the minute detail. In the mural there are depicted in a clear manner, reminiscent of the ancient Egyptian wall painters, scenes of an Indian marriage, the collecting of the corn pollen, the baking of bread in the outdoor oven, the shampooing of the hair for a ceremonial with the roots of the yucca plant (sometimes called soap plant), the weaving of basketry, sheep farming, and threshing of wheat (by tramping of horses on the grain scattered on the corral). Here is a mural which is pleasing to look at, informing, and architectural in design.

* * *

Some pictures in the school do not seem to have much connection with the figure art traditions of the Indians, and yet they have not much in common with present-day American practice. The students come from several tribes and they do not for all their common Indian designation represent by any means a uniform tradition. Nearly a dozen Indian languages are spoken in the school alone, and many of the Indian students have only English or Spanish as a common language. It is surprising accordingly to find as much uniformity as there is among the pictures.

While the Santa Fé School makes a point of preserving the peculiarly Indian traits of style, it is a question for speculation whether these young artists will remain in forthcoming years uninfluenced by the impressions they receive more and more from the cultures of the white man. It is doubtful whether the isolation can be, or should be, preserved. It is interesting to compare this stage of American Indian art with the contemporary Japanese, some of whom are striving to maintain national style against a rising interest in the Parisian manner.

Second Abbey Prize Play

By J. J. Hayes

Dublin

Sharing, with Elizabeth Connor's "Mount Prospect," premier honors in last year's Abbey Theater playwriting competition, "Today and Yesterday," by W. D. Hepenstall, has now been staged and it has scored to such an extent that its engagement has been extended. I shall be surprised if it does not find a permanent place in the Abbey repertory and it is more than probable that success also lies ahead of it in the United States.

Mr. Hepenstall lived for a considerable period in the United States and he was, about 20 years ago, co-author, with Whitford Kane, of the Irish comedy, "Dark Rosaleen," which David Belasco produced with Eileen Huban in the leading role. He also wrote several short plays which enjoyed popularity among groups of the Little Theater kind in America.

* * *

Major Patrick Loftus, head of an old Anglo-Irish family, finds himself faced with the alternative of obtaining money to satisfy his creditors or selling what has been the family home for nearly 300 years. He conceives the idea of marrying his elder daughter, Peggy, to Denis Carmody, son of a wealthy American, who has returned to Ireland to purchase a castle on which he had, as a barefoot boy, looked with awe. Peggy is already engaged to an impecunious but ambitious young painter. Mrs. Loftus, mother of the Major and one of "the old Tory school," opposes her son's plan until she discovers that her credit is also gone.

Peggy consents to the scheme albeit her ideas of marriage and those of the modern young Irish-American are very far apart. Meanwhile creditors are pressing and the situation begins to look hopeless for the young lovers. There is however, a younger sister, Geraldine, a delightfully drawn character, who is determined to save the family. The discovery in a despised old picture of a long lost Rembrandt and its auction by Geraldine brings things to a happy ending.

* * *

There is nothing new in this plot but the play abounds in amusing dialogue and equally amusing situations. With perhaps one or two exceptions in the form of stock types, the characterization generally is excellent. Mr. Hepenstall has also handled with skill the surrender of old pride and family tradition to the modern outlook and to the levelling of class distinctions.

Denis O'Dea, as the Major, and Eileen Crowe, as Mrs. Loftus, had most to do, and they injected into their playing a humor that was irresistible. F. J. McCormick appears in the last act as an art expert bearing a striking resemblance to Sir John Lavery. Sheila Manahan, a new member of the Abbey, stamped herself at once as a comedy actress of ability in the part of Geraldine, while Ginnette Waddell (daughter of Rutherford Mayne, author of "Bridgehead" and many other plays) did the best she could with the rather spineless Peggy. I cannot pass over William O'Gorman for the delightful gem he made of a small part, that of an unscrupulous countryman who plays on the good nature of everybody and wheedles money out of them in spite of themselves.

Shaw Shares a Triumph

By Harold Hobson

London

The enormous success that has attended Mr. Robert Donat's presentation at the Piccadilly Theater of Bernard Shaw's "Devil's Disciple" is a matter of strange irony. It was Shaw who designed the attack and destroyed the system of actor-managership in Engand: and Mr. Donat is an actor-manager. It was Shaw who ended the thralldom of the English stage to star actors; and Mr. Donat is a star of the first magnitude. The present production of "The Devil's Disciple" runs clean contrary to the theories whose constant reiteration during 60 years has won Mr. Shaw his tremendous fame. Yet, while some of his recent plays have attracted audiences scarcely larger than his casts, "The Devil's Disciple" is besieged at each performance by big crowds.

* * *

These people come to see Mr. Donat; though they have no objection to listening to the play as well. Mr. Donat achieved a big reputation by his performance in the film, "The Citadel," which crowned a career that included memorable appearances in "The Thirty-Nine Steps" and "The Ghost Goes West." All this abundantly accounts for the interest inspired by Mr. Donat's personal taking of the stage, but it might also have suggested a grave element of risk. To throng to see a man on the stage because he has dazzled on the screen is generally a way of inviting disappointment. Many a film star has proved a rushlight before the London footlights during the past few years.

* * *

But Mr. Donat was a fine stage actor before ever he went on to the screen. He is a man of fire and eloquence, of passion and tenderness, and immense speed and energy of attack. He hurls himself upon Dick Dudgeon like the Old Guard charging the British squares at Waterloo, with as much vigor and as much discipline, and the part positively explodes in his hands.

It may be said of Mr. Shaw that he has a passion for truth; or at the very least, that he rarely tells a story. "The Devil's Disciple," however, is an exception to his usual practice, in many ways recalling "A Tale of Two Cities." Like Sidney Carton, Dick Dudgeon is a rapscallion who is willing to surrender his life for another, only in the American instead of in the French Revolution. But the parson for whom he is willing to go to the gallows is of sterner stuff than was Charles Darnay, and, abandoning his cloth, sets himself at the head of a company of New England colonists, and in a remarkably short time has the British redcoats at his mercy, and a pardon for Dudgeon in his pocket. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Donat between them manage the melodramatic possibilities of this theme with an adroit bravura, though Dick's self-sacrifice in allowing himself to be mistaken for the minister is not adequately explained at the time when it first becomes apparent.

Mr. Donat has a good company. Mr. Roger Livesey is quiet and kindly as the minister. Mr. Jonathan Field plays Dick's brother Christopher as though he were Lancelot Gobbo, but, in spite of this, gets a considerable quantity of fun out of him; but Mr. Milton Rosmer has neither the height, the elegance, nor the fineness of speech necessary to get the full effect possible out of the admirable part of General Burgoyne. The production is extremely economical, even to the extent of making the Dudgeons and the Andersons live in what is apparently the same house.

Noank Water Colorists

Noank, Conn.

The Noank Water Colorists are offering their second annual show at the schoolhouse in this fishing village. More than 50 water colors, drawings, and etchings comprise the exhibition. While the sea tradition predominates, there are important and significant variations in translations of rustic life, depictions of the rural scene, and landmarks.

There are many works from the versatile hand of Addison Burbank. His "Lobstermen" and "Sailors Take Warning" are skillful executions upholding the sea motif, evidence of his broad representation; "Chapultepec Church, Mexico" and portraits of Mexican Indians in native costume, drawn from life in preparation for a book to follow his "Guatemala Profile," far transcend the local scene.

Walt Killam's "Destruction No. 1," awarded first prize by the Wadsworth Athenaeum as best of the 1938 hurricane paintings, is seen here following its nation-wide tour. "Willows and Barn" similarly portrays the strength and virility of this young artist's work.

The mature quality of Harvé Stein is at its best in "Shoreline to Boston," a masterful blending of things mechanical and natural in a whole of subtle illumination and challenging depth. "Fort Rachel Rock" and numerous excerpts from the local scene in water color and block print demonstrate Stein's mastery of drawing.

A monotype, "Reflections," and expressive marine water colors show capable adherence to tradition by Lars Thorsen; a singularly effective piece, "Derrick and the Derelict," is by C. Brinckerhoff Lee. Notable, too, are the tropical flowers of Elsie A. Burbank, "Magnolia Blossoms" being an outstanding symphonic composition.

Y. E. Soderberg is noteworthy for deftness of line and solidity of character in "Old Mystic," a winter scene; in his etchings and water colors of life on and about the sea he has captured lively, joyous action.

The exhibition remains open through Sept. 1.

Amusements

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2nd WEEK! HENRY FONDA in THE RETURN OF FRANK JAMES IN TECHNICOLOR
COOL OFF
CO-HIT JOAN BENNETT in THE MAN I MARRIED FRANCIS LEDERER
Extra—New MARCH OF TIME

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Loretta YOUNG • Melvyn DOUGLAS
"He Stayed for Breakfast"
And: The GOLDEN FLEECING with Lew Ayres - Rita Johnson

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338 So. 15th St. Philadelphia, Pa.

Filling a Need for the American Boy With a Safe Code of Football—Chess

Yanks Still Threat Says Local Prexy

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Can the Yankees win the American League pennant?

Once again this query is circulating in press boxes, dugouts, grandstands and bleachers, and on street corners. The time is getting short and the four-time world champions are still a good winning streak away from the top of the standing, and yet—well, you know the Yankees.

Yawkey's Opinion

Tow Yawkey, owner of the Red Sox, was talking about the New York club soon after they had swamped Cleveland, 15-2, on Thursday.

"I think it would be a mistake to count the Yankees out," said the popular Boston prexy. "True, they haven't had one of their typical seasons. But if they can continue to hit the ball like they did against the Indians today, and previously did facing Detroit earlier in the week, they may yet have time to make the grade.

One More Push

"All season most of us have expected the Yanks to blow the league wide open," Yawkey continued, "but each win streak ended before it could get rolling. I know they look like just another club. Just the same, I also remember what this same crowd has done in the past and I can't help feeling that perhaps it has one more long push left. With Cleveland and Detroit tripping over their own feet two or three times a week, anything can happen."

If the Yankees do succeed in catching and passing the Indians, theirs will be hailed as one of the greatest stretch drives of all time. Of the games remaining on the schedule, Joe McCarthy would probably have to win almost all of them to capture his fifth straight pennant. But when a Yankee team of the recent past started breaking down the outfield fences with bats, the rest of the league became as tame as a kitten.

Road Schedule

McCarthy's last big test comes in the form of a final western trip, which opens at Cleveland on Sept. 10. As a matter of fact, the defending world champs play 22 of their last 26 games on the road—a high obstacle for an outfit coming from behind at any stage of the race, and particularly in the final month.

Clubs like the Senators, Athletics and Browns are going nowhere in the race, yet they will offer stiff resistance in the closing weeks. The boys may not be hustling for first division money, but they will be thinking of 1941 contracts. Also, lower division teams annually bring in a flock of rookies in the final month and often these youngsters can be troublesome to the teams in the high brackets.

Spirit Captures Atlantic Coast Star Class Title

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 24 (AP)—Second place yesterday in the final race contested in a knock-down squall, gave Spirit the Atlantic Coast Star Class yachting championship.

Sailed by C. Stanley Ogilvy and Stanley K. Turner of New Rochelle, Spirit rolled up 96 points in five races or 14 more points than Foo, another Western Long Island Sound Fleet entry, could muster.

Foo was handled by two Manhasset Bay sailors, Durbin Hunter and Romeyn Everdell.

Next came Greta 2nd skippered by Dick Valentine of the East River Fleet, Paul Shildes' Spitfire, and H. C. Halsted's Chuckle IV, in that order.

The squall, which disabled or discouraged six of the starters in the final event, hit the fleet as it stretched out for the reach to eastward to the second mark of the triangular course.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Steve Sundra, Yankees—Held Indians to six hits and singled deciding runs across in 5-3 win.

Stan Hack, Cubs—His 11th inning triple started winning rally to whip Dodgers, 5-4.

Jimmy Bloodworth, Senators—Drove in winning run with 13th inning single to whip White Sox 3-2.

Bob Bowman, Cardinal—Handcuffed Phillies with six hits for 5-2 decision.

George Caster, Athletics—Pitched three innings of hitless relief ball to save 6-4 victory over Browns.

Max West and Chet Ross, Bees—Each banged out homer and two other hits and each drove in three runs in 7-2 win over Reds.

Frank Gustine and Spud Davis, Pirates—Batted in six runs between them in 13-10 triumph over Giants.

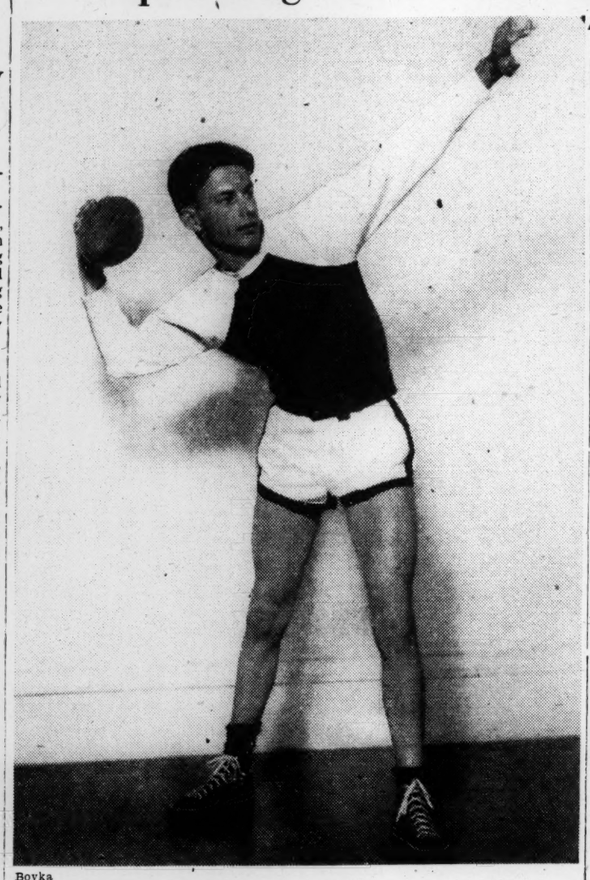
American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cleveland	71	48	.597	
Detroit	67	52	.563	4
New York	62	53	.539	7
Boston	63	55	.534	7½
Chicago	59	55	.518	9½
Washington	51	65	.440	18½
St. Louis	49	71	.408	22½
Philadelphia	46	69	.400	23

Results Aug. 23
New York 5, Cleveland 3.
Philadelphia 6, St. Louis 4.
Washington 3, Chicago 2 (13 innings).
Boston-Detroit, wet grounds.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow, Fenway Park, Doubleheader
First Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Fenway Park KEN. 0332

Spaulding Rules Earn High Praise



Boyka

Richard Mack, San Francisco Marina Junior High School

Pacific Coast Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—For many years a need has existed for a safe code of football for the American boy between the ages of nine and 15. Youngsters between those ages invariably try to imitate their interscholastic and intercollegiate elders without being physically equipped to do so and the results, in many cases, have been disasterous. A recent survey revealed that each year around 75,000 youngsters met with minor injuries from football and a total of 1,225,000 school days are lost.

Much had been written on the subject but until Jack Spaulding of this city got busy in the matter, no definite action was taken to remove the source of the trouble by evolving a code of rules fitted to the immature physical make-up of the average nine-to-15 boy.

Sincere Interest

Mr. Spaulding, a Lieutenant Commander in the United States Naval Reserve . . . a former member of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco . . . and vice-president of the Intercollegiate Alumni Association . . . had already given practical evidence of his sincere interest in children by originating the nationally-known annual East-West Shrine game which has already raised over $1,000,000 for the Shrine Hospital.

For years Mr. Spaulding had concentrated on the problem of providing a safe game of football for the American boy and after reading the survey he renewed his efforts and eventually evolved a code of rules which will fit the age and physical development of the nine-to-15 boy. The rules have received the unqualified endorsement of practically every head coach in the Nation and in addition have won the highest praise from the leading directors of physical education . . . directors of playgrounds . . . recreational centers . . . the WPA . . . Boy Scouts . . . Parent Teachers Association . . . C. Y. O. . . . Y. M. C. A. . . . and many other boy organizations.

Synopsis of Rules

Teams to consist of nine players each . . . playing field 240 feet long by 140 feet wide. Specifications of ball—long circumference, 24½ inches . . . short circumference, 17½ inches . . . weight, 12 ounces.

No headgear or padded equipment is required . . . uniform to consist of corrugated-soled canvas shoes with a special kicking toe . . . shorts . . . and sweater.

Game is substantially one of forward, lateral, and back-passing . . . with punting, dron kicking, and field goal kicking.

No bodily contact is allowed . . . no line plunging . . . no charging or blocking . . . no interference with an opposing pass receiver other than by intercepting the ball or knocking it to the ground.

Every player on the offensive team shall be entitled to receive the ball on a forward, lateral, or back-pass . . . every player on the defensive team shall be eligible to intercept the ball on any forward, lateral, or back-pass.

Ball is dead whenever it touches the ground . . . or whenever a player in possession of the ball has been touched by any player on the opposing team on any part of his person . . . or when a player in possession of the ball touches the ground with any part of his person other than with his two feet.

Enthusiastic Endorsement

L. di Benedetto (President, Amateur Athletic Union of the U. S. A.)—"You are to be complimented on this splendid piece of work. We shall do all we can here (in New Orleans) to introduce it, particularly in our playgrounds."

N. P. Neilson (Executive Secretary, American Association for Health, Physical Education and Research)—"It is my judgment that you have invented a game which will be widely played as it becomes better known. I have always believed in adapting the rules of various games for the different age levels so that the game will be adjusted to individual needs."

O. E. Hollingberry (Head Coach Washington State)—"Those of experience know that the regulation collegiate game is too strenuous for boys of tender age. For this reason I think your new idea will not only satisfy the desires of youth, but will also be a big factor in the cutting down and eliminating of injuries to younger boys."

Roy O. Hanson (Regional Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America)—"You have accomplished a splendid job in working out a game which will do a great deal to remove the hazards of football as it is played at present, particularly by younger boys."

Frank Thomas (Head Coach, University of Alabama)—"I believe it is a splendid idea for young boys of immaturity who are not quite well enough developed physically to take the hard knocks of the regular game of football."

Not a Money-making Scheme

It can not be too strongly emphasized that the launching of the American Football game for Boys is not a money-making scheme and the rule books are absolutely free. It is all the result of Jack Spaulding's sincere interest in the Youth of America and has been financed so far by a group of American business men interested in the welfare of boys' activities. What is now needed is for a national sponsor (or group of sponsors) to step in and make it possible for a set of rules to be placed gratis in the hands of every football-minded boy in America. Application for rule books should be addressed to:

**Jack Spaulding,
American football for boys,
Balboa Building,
San Francisco, Calif.**

H. A. R.

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

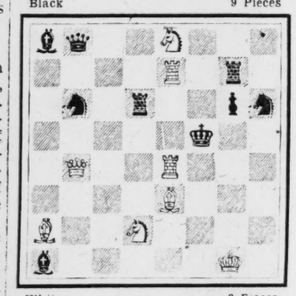
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

August 24, 1940

Problem No. 2273

By F. Gamage

Black 9 Pieces



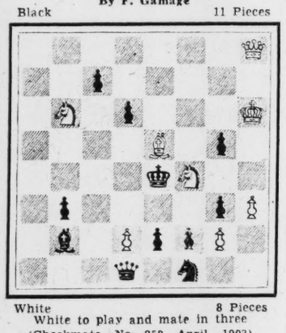
White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, 1909)

Problem No. 2274

By F. Gamage

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Checkmate, No. 258, April, 1903)

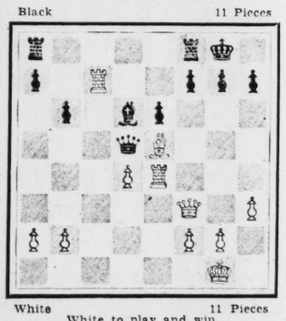
Solutions to Problems

No. 2271. 1. R-QB4
No. 2272. 1. ——— threatens
2. Kt-B3ch
1. ——— K-Q4
2. P-K4ch
1. ——— KtxR
2. P-Q4ch
1. ——— KtxKt or R-Q4
2. P-B4ch
1. ——— R-Kt6
2. R-B5ch
1. ——— R-B4
2. RxRch

End-Game No. 525. White wins: 1 RxP, BxR; 2 Q-B3, BxKt; 3 BPxB. Resigns. 1 Q-B3 would probably win more slowly.

End-Game No. 526

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win
(Nimzowitsch-Nielsen, Copenhagen, 1930)

Marshall Sixty-Three

Frank J. Marshall, now playing chess and checkers on the Steel Pier, Atlantic City, N. J., has just celebrated his sixty-third birthday. From Pillsbury's time until Kashdan went to Europe some ten years ago, Marshall was the only American to take part in European tournaments. And for more than forty years, he has been a dangerous opponent in the strongest competition, with an impressive record of first prizes. He retired from active tournament play some years ago, and in 1936 voluntarily relinquished his title as United States Champion, so that there might be biennial championship tournaments.

Ventnor Prize Game

This game was judged the most exciting in the tournament, and both players shared a special prize. Unless one has watched the progress of games like this as they unfold in the tournament room, he will miss much of the drama and excited comments of the spectators who find many flaws, they think, in the games as played. Under the cold light of analysis doubtless the play on both sides here is faulty, and probably more than once either player missed a certain (?) win, but there is much daring, and perhaps both players were lucky to escape with a draw at the end.

Indian Defense

Ulvestad White	Morris Black	Ulvestad White	Morris Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 BxBch	QxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	23 QxQch	KxQ
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	24 RxP	R-R8ch
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	25 K-Kt2	RxP
5 B-B4	P-Q3	26 RxKtch	K-B3
6 P-B3	P-Kt3	27 RxBP	RxP
7 Castles	QKt-Q2	28 P-Kt6	RxPch
8 Q-Kt3	P-KR3	29 K-B3	R-KKt
9 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	30 P-Kt7	R-R7
10 KR-K	P-KKt4	31 P-B5	RxPch
11 BxKtP	PxB	32 K-B4	R-Q6
12 KtxP	P-Q4	33 P-B6	RxPch
13 P-K4	P-B5	34 K-B5	R-Q5(1)-Q
14 Q-B2	B-KR3	35 RxP	P-B6
15 P-KR4	BxKt	36 R-R3	R-Q6
16 PxB	KtxKP	37 K-Kt6	P-B7
17 KtxKt	PxKt	38 RxR	P-B8(Q)
18 BxP	Q-B2	39 P-B7	Q-QB5
19 R-K3	CastlesQR	40 P-R7(Q)	QxQ
20 P-B4	R-R6	41 R-B3	Q-Kch
21 Q-Kt2	QR-R	42 K-Kt5	Drawn

Ventnor Game

Olaf Ulvestad, of Seattle, Washington, but more recenily of New York City, had the distinction of participating in more than his share of aggressive and sacrificial play. Although he was not always on the winning side, he at least made the games interesting. In this game, he defeats another Westerner, who hails from Los Angeles.

Zukertort Opening

Woliston White	Ulvestad Black	Woliston White	Ulvestad Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 P-Kt5	CastlesKR
2 P-B4	PxP	19 P-B3	KR-Q
3 P-K3	B-B4	20 B-R3	P-K
4 BxP	P-K3	21 KtxP	RxP
5 Q-Kt3	Q-B	22 Kt-Q6	RxB
6 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3	23 RxR	QxKt
7 Castles	QKt-Q2	24 R-Kt3	Kt-B4
8 R-K	Kt-B4(a)	25 R-Kt5	Q-P
9 Q-Q	B-Q6	26 QxQ	RxQ
10 Kt-K5	BxB	27 RxP	KKt-Q2
11 KtxB	Kt-Q6	28 R-Kt5	P-B4
12 R-B	P-K4	29 R-B	P-QKt3
13 Q-K2	Q-Q2	30 R-B3	P-K5
14 P-QR3	B-B4	31 PxP	R-Q8ch
15 P-QKt4	B-Kt3	32 K-B2	KtxPch
16 P-QR4	P-QR3	Resigns	
17 KtxB	PxKt		

(a) Seizing the initiative. Now Black never relinquishes control of his Q6 until the stage is set for capturing the backward QP.

Landis Fines Michigan State League $500

CHICAGO (AP)—Kenesaw Mountain Landis, commissioner of baseball, fined the Michigan State League $500 for dismissing Umpire Bob Williams, who on July 7 became involved in an altercation with Burleigh Grimes, manager of the Grand Rapids Club now under suspension from baseball for a year.

T. J. Halligan of Flint, Mich., president of the league, also was directed to pay Williams in full for the remainder of the season. Furthermore, if the league has any playoffs or post season series, Halligan was ordered to forward Williams any amount which would have been due him if he had continued in the service of the league.

Tennis Resumes at Longwood

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 24—Longwood Cricket Club's 59th annual National Doubles resumed action here today after a 24-hour layoff caused by rain yesterday with semifinal round matches, including three seeded teams each in the domestic men's and women's divisions, and one unseeded tandem.

Russell Bobbitt and Frank Guernsey were scheduled to meet Henry Prusoff and Gardnar Mulloy, fourth seeded outfit, while favorites Frank Parker and Don McNeill tackled Ted Schroeder and Jack Kramer in the other round-of-four encounter.

National champions Alice Marble and Sarah Palfrey faced their first real test of the week in the young California team of Virginia Wolfenden and Pat Canning. In the other semifinal match, Mary Hardwick and Valerie Scott were pitted against Dorothy Bundy and Mrs. Johnny Van Ryn.

Whereas the men's and women's doubles had advanced to the semifinal round, the mixed tournament was forced to speed up play with quarter-final and semifinal matches scheduled.

A short but drenching downpour at noon forced the cancelling of yesterday's matches, the second day's postponement this week. Rain also canceled the opening round matches Monday.

National League

	Won	Lost	Pct.	G B
Cincinnati	71	43	.623	
Brooklyn	65	50	.565	6½
St. Louis	59	53	.527	11
New York	58	54	.518	12
Pittsburgh	58	56	.509	13
Chicago	60	58	.508	13
Boston	45	69	.395	26
Philadelphia	38	71	.349	30½

Results Aug. 23
Boston 7, Cincinnati 2.
Pittsburgh 13, New York 10.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 4 (11 innings).
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2.

Right Spirit

Wide World

Stan Ogilvy, in second place for the Sound championship of the season, yesterday was crowned Atlantic Coast Star Class titlist in the series which ended off New Rochelle, N. Y. Ogilvy is sailing the "Spirit"

Sports Here and There

Gathered from Associated Press reports

OKLAHOMA CITY—It was "be kind to umpires" night at Texas League baseball park last night, and the fans surprised everybody, including the umpires, by doing just that.

In fact, the crowd was so busy watching 18 runs cross the plate and seven pitchers parade to the mound in Oklahoma City's 11-to-7 victory over San Antonio that no one paid much attention to the boys in blue.

Everything went off pretty much as scheduled by the home club bosses, who set the night in tribute to the "forgotten men" of baseball.

Applause even replaced the customary boos as Umpires Eddie Palmer, Bill Wilson and Jim Tongate strolled out at the start. They received numerous gifts, doffed their caps and went about their business.

RED BANK, N. J.—Eleven aquatic speed-merchants lined up in sharp competition today against Mortimer Auerbach's Emancipator VIII, the defending champion, in the feature event of the National Sweepstakes Regatta on the Shrewsbury River.

Five of the craft entered against the Atlantic City sportman's 225-cubic inch hydroplane raced last week in Gold Cup contests at Northport, L. I.

VANDALIA, Ohio—West Virginia claimed its first Grand American handicap trapshoot winner yesterday, as E. H. Wolfe, 38-year-old Charleston auditor, broke 98 of 100 over the windswept traps here to take the big finale of the 41st annual clay target carnival.

The feminine laurels went to Mrs. Lela Hall of Strasburg, Mo., who cracked 95 of 100. Wolfe fired from 23 yards, and Mrs. Hall from 22, as they bested the field of 827, second largest entry in the last decade.

G. H. Oswald of Columbus, Ohio, won the professional championship with 97 of 100 from 22 yards, while four hot-shots tied with 97 for second place behind Wolfe in the amateur race. They were Paul Hiestand of Hillsboro, Ohio, brother of the famous Joe; Fred Waldock of Sandusky, Ohio, J. T. Platts of Scenery Hill, Pa., and O. Lindberg of Grand Rapids, Mich.

In the shoot-off Platts won second place, Waldock third, Lindberg fourth and Hiestand fifth.

The victory was worth about $2,100 to Wolfe.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (AP)—Seven thousand fans witnessed last night the first football game of the season in West Virginia—the seventh renewal af the contest between high school senior stars of the North and the South, which the South won, 19-0.

The North has failed to cross the southern goal since the annual games started. Two of the games ended in scoreless ties.

PROVIDENCE — Sixteen-year-old Jimmy Bryan pitched the Providence All-Stars, coached by John "Stuffy" McInnis, to an 8-4 victory over Bridgeport, Conn., in a Connie Mack Atlantic National Baseball Tournament contest here last night. The victory gave Providence the New England championship and the right to meet the New York-Pennsylvania champions next week.

NEW YORK—Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia yesterday presented Joe Di Maggio, Yankee centerfielder, with a watch, his award for being voted the most valuable player in the American League in the 1939 Sporting News poll.

The ceremony was held at home plate prior to the game between the Yankees and the Cleveland Indians.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Jack Sanford, first baseman of the Charlotte Piedmont League Baseball Club, left here to join the Washington Club of the American League. Charlotte is a Washington farm.

Sanford, with a .317 average, has been leading the Charlotte Club in hitting.

WICHITA, Kan.—Pop Griffin's slow ball eased the Duncan, Okla., Halliburtons a notch away from a second consecutive National Semi-pro baseball title last night.

Griffin, hurling for the Mt. Pleasant, Texas, Cubs, paced his team to a 4-to-3 victory in a see-saw third-round battle that found the 1939 champion Duncans popping up his favorite pitch.

The Worcester, Mass., Nortons eliminated Golden, Colo., by a 6-to-4 score in an earlier contest, taking a five-run lead in the first inning. Golden threatened with a two-run rally in the eighth, but was unable to sustain its drive.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich.—The Chicago Bears of the National Professional Football League defeated the East Chicago (Ind.) Calumet Indians of the American Professional League, 39 to 6, in an exhibition game here last night.

Robert McLean, half back from St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H., playing his first season with the Bears, furnished thrills with 80-yard and 52-yard returns of punts.

MONTREAL — Hector Racine, president of the Montreal Royals of the International League, said last night that he would ask Judge K. M. Landis, baseball's high commissioner, to allow Outfielder Jimmy Ripple to remain with the Royals for another 10 days.

Ripple was claimed by the Cincinnati Reds of the National League on waivers from the Brooklyn Dodgers.

Cincinnati wants the outfielder immediately, but Racine claims that when the Dodgers obtained waivers on Ripple, they sent him to Montreal with a clause in the agreement specifying the Royals must be given 10 days' notice before a recall.

Bates Grid Practice

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 24 (AP)—Coach Wendell Mansfield sounded the first call for football practice at Bates College yesterday, notifying 50 men to report Sept. 9.

With a larger squad, the gridsters will practice on the college campus instead of going to Eaton Center, N. H., as in past years.

Assisting Mansfield will be Andy Lentine, former Boston College star. Leslie Spinks will again handle the freshmen.

Twelve veterans will return this year. Eight of them are backfield men, giving Mansfield a line developing problem.

Dorsett Optioned

CLEVELAND, Aug. 24 (AP)—Cleveland Indians' front office announced last night that Calvin Dorsett, young right-hander brought in from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., two weeks ago, has been optioned to the Olkahoma City, Okla., club. He is due to report Sunday morning.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Betty Hicks, 18, Long Branch, Calif., eliminated Maureen Orcutt by 3 and 1 in quarterfinals of women's national golf championship.

Clover May Prove Handicap To Seekers of P. G. A. Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 23 (AP)—The golf pros are going to be in clover next week, so look for some one-sided scores in the National P. G. A. tournament.

Clover doesn't mean the $15,000 they will split up at Hershey, Pa. It means what it's supposed to mean. Our secret operator reports the course is pretty well blanketed by this greenkeepers' nemesis, and the players who don't know how to hit a ball out of this heavy, slick vegetation will get nowhere with great celerity.

Ball Skids

The clover, coming between the ball and the club face, tends to make the shot get out of control. The ball skids, loses its stuff, is liable to zoom away at right angles or pop forward and perform strange dipsy-doodles like a baseball spitter. The victimized player loses confidence, is liable to find himself smothered by his opponent, if the opponent has the knack of digging the ball out.

The playing surface, combined with the long, par-73 layout, promises to make the tournament, ordinarily just about the toughest grind in sports, more than tough this year.

Morning Glories

After two days of 18-hole qualifying rounds, the 64 survivors sail into a day of 18-hole match play with two matches. That's when the hackers, the morning glories, have their picnic, with many a highly-regarded player knocked off by some fellow who all but needed a ticket to get in, but who has a hot streak such as everyone enjoys now and then.

After that come four days of 36-hole matches, and the last one standing after this free-for-all, if he's still able to stand, takes home the biggest pot of gold.

More Pitfalls

Picking a winner of such an affair is tougher than picking the winner of the open. There are so many pitfalls along the way. One thing about it, a victory is no accident. The fellow played like a champion. He had to.

Henry Picard, the defending champion, probably should rate more than an average chance. He'll be playing his own course, knowing every blade of grass or cluster of clover, and every whim of the wind. He holds the course record, has won a couple of tournaments there. On his debit side are his duties as host, that he has been more interested in teaching and improving his own swing for victories in years to come.

Contenders

Others who rate as real contenders include:

Byron Nelson, who could win anything in one of his hot spells.

Ralph Guldahl, who has the stamina and shots.

Gene Sarazen, who has everything except the legs for the grind.

Sam Snead, whose brilliant play seems to lack the necessary consistency over a long stretch. He made the finals once, however

Jimmy Demaret, who, like Nelson, is liable to be very, very good or very, very bad.

Ben Hogan, whose record for the year gives him a grand chance.

Horton Smith, whose great putting and ability to detour to Panama and still get his pars and birdies make him dangerous.

Paul Runyan, a swinger whose lack of power may prove a big handicap in the clover.

Dick Metz, who has had a good year.

Craig Wood, a threat in any man's competition.

"Jug" McSpaden, who has the power in wrists and hands to slash through an oak tree.

It's anybody's tournament, and all the four-leaf clovers in Hershey won't win it.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 23

International League
Montreal 6, Baltimore 4.
Toronto 7, Newark 4.
Jersey City 11-12, Buffalo 6-4.
Rochester 6-8, Syracuse 5-0.

American Association
Kansas City 3-3, Indianapolis 2-6.
Louisville 10, Milwaukee 4.
Toledo-St. Paul, postponed.
Columbus-Minneapolis (2), postponed.

Texas League
Houston 6, Fort Worth 5.
Beaumont 3, Dallas 2.
Tulsa 4, Shreveport 3.
Oklahoma City 11, San Antonio 7.

Southern Association
Knoxville 8, Chattanooga 3.
Birmingham 3-4, Little Rock 2-15.
Memphis 3-3, New Orleans 1-1.
Atlanta 15, Nashville 13 (second game postponed).

Pacific Coast
Oakland 5, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 8, Sacramento 0.
San Diego 11, San Francisco 4.
Hollywood 7, Seattle 5.

Eastern League
Springfield 16, Albany 9.
Elmira 3, Scranton 1.
Hartford 6-6, Binghamton 5-5.
Williamsport-Wilkes-Barre (postponed).

WHERE TO DINE

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Dinner 6 to 8:30
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 70,000
Previous day's sales 442,180
1940 volume to date 139,544,035
1939 volume to date 138,804,772

Stocks Hold Narrow Range In Dull Trade

NEW YORK, Aug. 24 (AP)—The stock market was virtually static today, as most traders stood aside to await more definite developments in the battle of England.

Dealings, sluggist at the start, faded to near zero at the beginning of the final hour when minor price changes either way left trends in doubt. Numerous issues failed to open and a wide assortment held at Friday's closing levels.

Up a trifle were Chrysler, U. S. Rubber, United Aircraft, Westinghouse and International Paper preferred.

Backward were U. S. Steel, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Anaconda, International Nickel, N. Y. Central, Glenn Martin and American Can.

Intensification of Nazi air assaults on the British, combined with the big-gun duel over the English Channel, helped cool the speculative temperament, brokers said. A little gloom persisted regarding delays in mapping a national tax program. Business news, favorable for the most part, seemed to have scant influence marketwise.

Bonds Drift

The bond market drifted in a narrow range today with small gains and losses about equally divided.

The recently high flying Canadian issues seldom appeared on the tape, indicating to brokers that prospective buyers preferred to await week-end developments from the war zone before making additional commitments. Other foreign loans were quiet and only little changed except for a jump of 5 points in the City of Oslo 4½s on sale of a single bond. There was some demand for Italian issues.

Domestic bonds making modest progress included Santa Fe 4s, Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Consolidated Edison 3½s.

Unchanged to a shade lower were some of the more actively traded corporates, including New York Central 5s, Remington Rand 4¼s, Portland General Electric 4½s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s and Anaconda Copper 4½s.

U. S. Governments were irregular and quiet.

SEC Announces Policy in Regard To Registrations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has made public the policy it will follow in considering requests to shorten the 20-day period which normally elapses between the registration of a proposed new security and its offering to the public.

The commission was given authority to accelerate the registration process under a rider attached to the investment trust bill which President Roosevelt had signed into law.

These three considerations were outlined by the SEC:

The adequacy of disclosure and compliance with the law and SEC rules which is found in the registration statement as initially filed.

The advisability of permitting acceleration of material amendments filed after the initial filing date.

The character and date of information previously or concurrently filed under any law administered by the SEC or by any other federal agency or which is generally available to the public.

It is expected, the commission said, that registration statements prepared with due regard for those three considerations "will ordinarily be completed within a few days after the filing date." If amendments are necessary to set out offering prices and terms, the commission said it would consider them in the light of its three-point policy and "consent to the filing of the amendments and declare the statement effective as soon as practicable."

Dividend Meetings

Among the important companies which will hold dividend meetings this week, according to Fitch Investors Service, are Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., Arnold Constable Corp., Carpenter Steel Corp., Goebel Brewing Co., Hercules Powder Co., Inc., Myers (F. E.) & Bro. Co., Parke-Davis & Co., and Waldorf System, Inc. A list of the meetings of companies definitely scheduled is as follows:

Monday, Aug. 26

Atlantic Refining Co. (4% Conv. Pfd. "A") (10 a. m.)
Consolidated Edison Co. of N. Y. ($5 pfd.) (9:15 a. m.)
Gannett Co., Inc. ($6 Conv. Pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Holland Furnace Co. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
Myers (F. E.) & Bro. Co. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
Waldorf System, Inc. (Com.) (1 p. m.)

Tuesday, Aug. 27

Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. (Com.) (10:30 a. m.)
American Safety Razor Corp. (Com.) (3 p. m.)
Arnold Constable Corp. (Com.) (1 p. m.)
Carpenter Steel Co. (Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Goebel Brewing Co. (Com.) 6:30 p. m.)
Pennsylvania Glass Sand Corp. ($7 pfd.) (2 p. m.)
Shell Union Oil Corp. (5½% Conv. Pfd.) (9:30 a. m.)

Wednesday, Aug. 28

American Tobacco Co. (6% pfd.) (4:15 p. m.)
Great Western Sugar Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (10 a. m.)
Helme (Geo. W.) Co. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (11 a. m.)
Hercules Powder Co., Inc. (Com.) (10 a. m.)
International Salt. Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Lone Star Cement Corp. (Com.) (9 a. m.)
Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc. (7% Pfd. & Com.) (9:30 a. m.)
Parke-Davis & Co. (Com.) (2 p. m.)
Wheeling Steel Corp. ($5 Conv. Pfd. & Com.) (10:30 a. m.)

Thursday, Aug. 29

American-Hawaiian S. S. Co (Com.) (2:30 p. m.)
Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp. ($1.50 Conv. Pfd.) (4 p. m.)

Friday, Aug. 30

Southern California Edison Co. Ltd. (Orig. Pfd. & Pfd. "C") (12 M.)

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	2	56	55⅛	55⅛	A'g 16
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	A'g 23
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	18½	18½	18½	A'g 21
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	A'g 22
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40⅛	40	40	A'g 23
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	A'g 22
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	4	4½	4½	4½	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	2	½	½	½	
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	
14⅝	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ½
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	A'g 20
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (½e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ½
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	A'g 22
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	1	153⅜	153⅜	153⅜	+ ⅛
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	A'g 9
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	5	12⅜	12	12	A'g 23
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	1	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	—1¼
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	8	32½	32	32	A'g 23
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 21
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	A'g 16
13	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g 16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44	44	44	+ ½
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	8	15½	15½	15½	A'g 22
75	41¾	Am Airlines	1	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	9	7	6¾	6¾	A'g 23
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 23
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	A'g 23
116½	87	Am Can (4)	1	95¼	95¼	95¼	— ¼
177	164	Am Can pf(7)	2	176	176	176	A'g 22
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	7	24	23½	23¾	A'g 23
51¾	34	Am Car pf	5	43½	43¼	43½	A'g 22
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	105	105	105	A'g 13
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	121½	121½	121½	A'g 19
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	1	6	6	6	A'g 21
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5	5	5	A'g 23
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	3	8¾	8½	8½	A'g 20
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	A'g 15
6⅝	1½	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	A'g 23
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅝	A'g 21
28¼	10¾	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	2	15	14¾	14¾	A'g 23
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3¾	3⅝	3¾	A'g 22
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	6	29¼	29¼	29¼	A'g 23
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4	3⅞	3⅞	A'g 23
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	26½	26½	26½	A'g 13
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ¾
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	A'g 21
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
13	13	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g 13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	1	53½	53½	53½	— ¼
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	3	11⅝	11½	11½	A'g 23
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	A'g 15
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	51½	51½	51½	A'g 23
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	7	44¼	43¼	43⅞	A'g 23
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	4	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 23
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	A'g 22
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	2	36	36	36	— ¼
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	135½	135½	135½	A'g 22
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	56	56	56	A'g 21
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	2	22	22	22	— ¼
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	1	12	12	12	A'g 22
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12½	12½	12½	A'g 22
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	4	13	13	13	A'g 23
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	72½	72½	72½	A'g 23
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	16	16	16	A'g 22
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	10	161¼	160½	161¼	+ ¼
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	6	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅞
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	1	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	1	144	144	144	A'g 20
5¾	2⅜	Am Type Fdrs	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	3	8½	8⅜	8½	
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞	A'g 12
12	6	Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	3	39½	39⅛	39½	A'g 22
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	40	40	40	Jul 30
32	18	Anaconda (1e)	7	20⅜	20	20¼	
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	25	25	25	A'g 21
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 10
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	+ ⅜
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	26¼	26	26¼	A'g 21
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	6	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞	A'g 13
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	4	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	4	39½	39	39	A'g 22
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	2	31	30½	30½	A'g 23
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	8	7¾	7¾	A'g 9
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	A'g 19
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	A'g 23
80	65½	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	65½	(5½	65½	A'g 16
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¼k)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	A'g 23
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	33½	33⅛	33½	A'g 16
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	2	11½	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	2	8½	8½	8½	A'g 15
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	Jul 22
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	22	22	22	
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	A'g 22
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	A'g 23
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	46	46	46	A'g 22
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	62	61	61	A'g 13
5⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	A'g 21
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2⅛	2⅛	A'g 23
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
B							
197⅜	123⅜	Bald Loco ct	5	141½	141½	141½	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	5	3½	3⅜	3⅜	A'g 23
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	A'g 23
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	8¾	9	A'g 22
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	A'g 23
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	A'g 23
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
26¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	2	28	27¾	27¾	A'g 23
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 23
112⅛	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	4	8	7½	7½	A'g 20
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	1	29½	29½	29½	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	2	30½	30½	30½	A'g 22
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	56	77¼	77¼	76½	+ ⅛
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	120	119½	119½	A'g 23
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	2	21½	21½	21½	A'g 21
22½	15	Black & Dk (1)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(¼e)	4	8	8	8	A'g 22
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	16	16	16	A'g 19
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
19⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	27	27	27	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	2	22½	22½	22½	A'g 22
24¾	17	Borden Co (.90e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	A'g 23
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅛
2⅞	1	Boston & Maine	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	A'g 21
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	A'g 22
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	6	5¼	5	5¼	A'g 23
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	6	9⅛	9	9	A'g 23
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	33	33	33	A'g 22
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	42⅜	41¼	42⅜	A'g 22
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	33¾	33¼	33¼	
24⅝	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	5	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
1148⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	1148⅝	1148⅝	1115⅜	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	A'g 23
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	29	29	29	Jul 16
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	1	21½	21½	21½	A'g 23
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	2	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
6¼		Budd Mfg	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 23
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	2	5	5	5	
33⅛	20	Bullard Co(1¾e)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	A'g 23
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	A'g 23
21⅝	12⅛	Burling Mill (1)	8	18⅛	17½	17½	A'g 23
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	A'g 23
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅜
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	4	7¼	7	7¼	A'g 21
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	1	11	11	11	A'g 21
C							
16⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	2	16⅝	16¼	16¼	A'g 23
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	5	1	1	1	A'g 23
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
19⅛	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	A'g 23
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ½
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	2	34	34	34	A'g 13
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	A'g 6
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	4	27½	27½	27½	A'g 20
3⅜	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	3	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	A'g 23
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
50½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	1	44	44	44	+ ¼
38½	20	Celanese (1a)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	
12½	5	Celotex Corp	1	6	6	6	
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	5	17	17	17	A'g 23
3½	1½	Cent Foundry	7	2	2	2	A'g 23
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	A'g 14
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	5	4½	4⅜	4½	A'g 16
6	3	Century Rib M	4	3	3	3	A'g 14
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	18	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	A'g 23
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	2	4	4	4	A'g 22
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	19	19	19	A'g 21
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	A'g 23
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	A'g 6
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	6	38¾	38½	38½	— ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	91⅝	91⅜	91⅜	A'g 15
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g 21
2½	⅜	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jul 25
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 20
1½	¼	Chi & N West pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 7
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	A'g 9
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 22
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	7	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 19
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	A'g 23
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	29½	29¼	29½	A'g 21
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 21
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	A'g 23
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9	9	9	A'g 22
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 23
6⅝	2⅜	Childs Co	4	2½	2½	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	2	71¾	71¼	71¾	+ ½
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	A'g 23
4½	2	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	A'g 8
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	3	33½	32½	33⅛	A'g 22
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	2	34⅛	34	34	A'g 22
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	1	26½	26½	26½	A'g 23
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	33½	33½	33½	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	— ¾
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	A'g 23
20	10⅛	Colgate P (⅛)	3	10⅝	10½	10½	— ¼
100	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	99½	99½	99½	A'g 19
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	A'g 23
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	A'g 23
26⅞	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	3	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅜
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	2	20	19½	20	A'g 21
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	79	79	79	A'g 22
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	4	4	4	A'g 23
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	17⅜	17¼	17¼	A'g 13
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	1	77	77	77	A'g 21
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	3	30⅜	30¼	30¼	— ½
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	A'g 17
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¼
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	A'g 16
16⅝	8	Coml Solvents	15	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
19¾	¾	Com'th & South	19	1¼	1¼	1¼	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	59½	59¼	59½	A'g 23
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	13	30⅛	30⅜	30½	+ ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	1	3	3	3	A'g 15
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	16½	16½	16½	A'g 23
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	3	12½	12½	12½	A'g 23
12⅜	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12	12	12	A'g 13
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	2	21½	21⅜	21⅜	A'g 23
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	A'g 15
10	5⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	10	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	4	28⅛	27¾	27¾	A'g 23
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed vf (5)	3	106⅛	106	106	A'g 20
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (¾k)	2	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	A'g 21
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	6	2⅜	2¼	2¼	A'g 23
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	4	6⅛	6⅛	6	— ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	4	1½	1½	1½	A'g 23
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	12	3	3	3	A'g 23
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	13½	13½	13½	A'g 22
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	A'g 13
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
15⅜	7½	Cont Bak (A)	6	8½	8½	8½	A'g 23
15⅜	¾	Cont Bak (B)	2	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	4	79	79	79	A'g 15
49¼	33	Cont Can (1¼e)	7	38	37⅝	37⅝	A'g 23
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	4	114¼	114¼	114¼	A'g 14
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¼e)	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
43¼	27	Cont Motors

Commerce and Finance

All Major Regions of U. S. Report Increase in Retail Trade

Business and Industry

Roosevelt Hails Regulation Of Finance Trusts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt defended his Administration's approach to the regulation of big business in signing bills passed unanimously by Congress regulating investment trusts.

While Republican candidate Wendell Willkie was not mentioned by name, and the Presidential campaign was not directly alluded to, the statement with which Mr. Roosevelt accompanied the signature of the legislation fitted easily into the Democratic campaign armory.

"Businessmen have at last come to recognize," said the President, in pointing out that investments trusts had agreed with SEC officials on the present legislation, "that it is this Administration's purpose to aid the honest businessman and to assist him in bringing higher standards to his particular corner of the business community.

"Many businessmen now realize," he said, "that efficient regulation in technical fields such as this requires an administering agency which has been given flexible powers to meet whatever problems may arise."

In reaching this development, he continued, "we have come a long way since the black days of 1929 when the market crash swept the veil which up to then had hidden the 'behind-the-scenes' activity of our high financiers and showed all too clearly the sham and deceit which characterized so many of their actions."

Mr. Roosevelt recounted the New Deal list of acts which he said were taken to protect the investor and which chiefly center round the establishment of the security and exchange commission, which will handle the present legislation. He praised them as defense measures, putting "our domestic affairs on a true democratic basis" and enabling "us to absorb the shock of any crisis." Without referring specifically to Mr. Willkie or his connection with public utilities, Mr. Roosevelt paid special attention to utility holding corporations which he declared were "corporate monstrosities" in their 1920 form.

"Had the holding companies not been checked," he added, "they would have threatened the very existence of our democratic processes."

Mr. Roosevelt added that he would continue to push his program for the protection of the investor "on all fronts."

Roads Have 11,986 Air Conditioned Cars in Operation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads and the Pullman Company had 11,986 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation on July 1, 1940, according to reports just received by the Association of American Railroads.

This was an increase of 635 compared with the number of air-conditioned passenger cars on July 1, 1939, and an increase of 271 since Jan. 1, this year.

Of the total number of such cars, Class I railroads on July 1, this year had 6,852, an increase of 525 compared with the same date last year. The Pullman Company on July 1, this year had 5,134 air-conditioned passenger cars in operation, or an increase of 110 compared with July 1, 1939.

Probe of Oil Trust Suit Delay Proposed

WASHINGTON (AP) — Representative Coffee (D) of Washington proposed a congressional investigation of what he called the Justice Department's failure to press an anti-trust suit against the petroleum industry.

His resolution said that the Department's anti-trust division recommended proceedings against 22 major oil companies last month. Since then, it said, the suit has been "reported to have been abandoned or delayed."

The resolution called for the appointment of five House members to determine whether the anti-trust laws had been fully enforced against the petroleum industry and whether any Government official had interfered with their enforcement.

"It is the purpose of the proposed investigation," said Mr. Coffee in a statement, "to determine and disclose to the public the mysterious forces or persons that are meddling or scuttling the anti-trust enforcement drive which is the mandate of Congress by both regular statutes and appropriation measures."

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Canada Confronted With Large Lumber Demand From Britain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—The western Canadian lumber industry, which had expected a depression by this time, is finding instead that its problem is to keep up with the wartime demand from Britain.

Britain must now depend upon British Columbia for lumber, now that Baltic sources are cut off, shipments from here are increasing and in July totaled 106,000,000 feet.

Britain apparently has solved the shipping problem which threatened for a time to reduce drastically its lumber importations from here.

Meanwhile the demands of the Canadian Government for lumber to be used in military barracks and airplane hangars has placed a great burden on the lumber industry. Miles of freight cars will be needed to carry lumber from British Columbia mills all over the country. The Government has bought up already large existing supplies of lumber and pegged the price at that prevailing two months ago.

Retail Sales 8 to 11 P. C. Over '39 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Business shows "a few signs of moderate quickening," Dun and Bradstreet, Inc., reported in its weekly trade review.

"Retailers," said the mercantile agency, "reported a broader interest in new fall merchandise accompanying the drop in temperatures.

"Increases in sales volume over the 1939 level were reported by all major regions of the country this week and the average gain for all was estimated at between 8 and 11 per cent.

"Automobile manufacturers were swinging rapidly into production of new models and both the electric power output and railroad freight traffic touched new 1940 highs.

"Transactions increased slightly in commodity and security markets, with prices up slightly over the lows of the preceding weeks.

"There were some expansions in wholesale quarters for finished goods, although no noticeable change in merchants' cautious attitude toward future committments.

"Wholesalers felt the improvement at retail in an immediate increase in spot orders. The nature of the inquiries again indicated that retailers were running close to shore in the matter of stocks.

"Wholesalers reported several instances where orders showed more interest in deliveries than in prices. Yet there was still no significant pickup in forward purchasing.

"With the quickening of retail turnover, reorders on ready-to-wear lines took the spotlight. Calls from stores in the heavy-industry areas were said to be especially numerous. Orders on bridal and bridesmaids' apparel were reported to be in larger volume than usual at this season.

"Large backlogs in heavy industries are a major factor maintaining production at the 1940 peak. Lines outside the sphere of national defense—particularly light consumers' goods — have suffered somewhat from distributors' reluctance to order ahead, but even in these industries, activity continued to hold well above the level of a year ago."

American Potash Net Lower

NEW YORK (AP)—American Potash & Chemical Corp. reported for the six months ended June 30 net income of $921,174 or $1.74 a common share. This compared with $1,338,667 or $2.53 a share in the first half of 1939.

Uptrend Seen as Coming From Development of Arms Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The dominating business force of the moment is, of course, the German attack on Great Britain and the extreme uncertainty concerning the ultimate outcome, says the Standard Statistics Company currently.

Looking beyond the business and security market problems of the immediate future, however, it is clear that in armament this country has at last found the major new industry for which it has been vainly searching for more than a decade.

This new munitions industry, for which we have not as yet even begun to build the necessary production facilities, may well rank within the next two or three years as one of the half dozen largest manufacturing industries in the country in terms of value of output. Neither business generally nor the security markets have yet begun to appraise its significance in terms of its direct effect on our whole economy once full scale operations are attained.

Entirely New Industry

Production of munitions in the United States has never amounted to much during peacetime. A few Government arsenals and shipyards have carried on a certain amount of work supplying replacement equipment to the army and navy, a few additional private plants have devoted portions of their facilities to the production of armor plate and certain military specialties, and in the past several years private aircraft plants have handled a fair-sized amount of Government contracts. But, we have not had, as have all European countries, a fully developed industry devoting its entire facilities during both peace and war to the production of munitions.

When we entered the World War in 1917, huge capital outlays were necessary to construct shipyards, cantonments, aircraft plants, and ordnance facilities. This was true even though private industry had for several years been expanding its facilities rapidly to fill Allied war orders.

After the armistice we scrapped virtually all the hastily constructed shipyards, powder and ordnance plants, army bases, and other emergency facilities of that era. We even scrapped much of our naval and military epuipment rather than preserve it for some future emergency, since prevailing sentiment in this country after the war was one of pacifism, disarmament, and isolationism.

The American philosophy with respect to war differs from the European in that we hope each war will be the last and we plan accordingly, while in Europe the hatreds left by war lead both victor and vanquished to build new fortifications, train new armies, and construct new navies after only brief rest periods. But the events of the past two years have brought about a great transition in this country's philosophy with respect to armament.

Shocked by Germany's ruthless conquests and by the imperialistic development of all the dictator countries, we have at last begun to realize the necessity for constant preparedness. To achieve this position requires that we build a complete new system of arms plants, and that we build them on a permanent basis.

Economic Significance

A munitions industry is economically nonproductive. It requires huge capital outlays, places a large annual drain on the federal treasury, and diverts large numbers of workers from employment in fields which sustain or improve standards of living.

Basic economic progress has been more rapid in the United States over the past century than in other countries. Higher standards of living have been attained. The automobile has, for example, come into common use here, whereas it is still strictly a luxury elsewhere. Tax burdens have, of course, been relatively lower here than in other countries. The absence of the heavy strain of large annual arms outlays has been one of the important contributing factors in this respect.

Creation of an armament industry here on a permanent basis will inevitably divert a portion of the national income from the satisfaction of real wants. However, at worst the fraction so diverted will be infinitesimal as compared with the burden carried in Germany or even in Great Britain. In its formative stage, morever, this new industry will provide a highly potent stimulant to business as a whole.

Business and the security markets apparently still view the national defense program as only a temporary economic factor, whereas actually it will be a permanent one. For the next several years, at least, it will be highly stimulating, probably not attaining its greatest momentum until at least 18 months to two years hence.

To Promote Expansion

National defense orders have thus far been placed almost entirely with existing plants. But the ability of the present industrial structure to turn out armament equipment in quantity is limited. We must erect huge new plants, hire a large personnel and train workers for highly specialized tasks, develop standardized types of ordnance, aircraft, guns, and other military equipment, and then only after long delays attain sustained mass production.

We are now merely at the stage of planning for the new plants. Those are to be located inland—west of the Alleghanies and probably for the most part east of the Mississippi. At least 60 major plants are now envisaged and preliminary plans for their construction are being drawn up. Not only will they create entirely new industrial areas, but their construction alone may represent an ultimate outlay of well in excess of $1,000,000,000. In addition, even larger amounts will be expended for residential, public works, utility, educational, and other facilities which those areas will require when the new plants begin to operate.

The new arms industry will be geared to a production rate representing a turnover of at least $5,000,000,000 per year. Even after the basis national defense program is completed, the maintenance of a constant state of military and naval preparedness will require continuing large outlays annually for replacement. Viewed in this light the arms industry becomes one of major importance. It will be a permanent addition to our industrial structure, whereas in the past we have merely had relatively brief periods of concentrated emergency spending for armament purposes.

Development to Be Slow

The country's arms industry cannot spring up full fledged and ready to operate. The stage of plant construction and tooling up will take considerable time at best. The plants themselves will be of a highly specialized nature in most cases; their design and construction alone will require many months, and training of an adequate skilled personnel will occupy a further considerable period before we can hope to attain full scale production. Many of these plants will probably not be in full production until the spring of 1942.

This is not to say, however, that the impact of the arms program as a whole will be delayed. Orders are now being placed on a accelerated scale with existing manufacturers able to handle substantial volumes of such business without plant additions. The shipbuilding and aircraft programs have been under way for a considerable time already, and Government arsenals have, of course, greatly expended their capacities in the past year.

It is fairly safe to assume that, despite delays which are unavoidable and additional exasperating delays due to the inevitable governmental red tape, the arms program as a whole will accelerate throughout 1941. It should have a major business-stimulating effect beginning next spring.

Jobless Funds Piling Up In State Reserves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Month after month cash piles up in Washington to the credit of individual State reserve funds, and therewith drops out of active circulation, says Business Week. In the year ended June 30, for instance, the 48 States and the District of Columbia collected $850,000,000. They paid out in benefits only $480,000,000. So $370,000,000 piled up in the reserve funds—$370,000,000 of pent-up purchasing power.

Nor is that period exceptional. Ever since States began paying benefits to unemployed workers, they have collected $1 for every 65 cents disbursed. Yet, long before States began paying benefits, they started collecting. So their record in generosity is even less than 65 cents on the dollar. Out of every dollar received they've paid out in benefits only 39 cents.

Huge Reserve

As a result, the total in the combined State reserve funds looks like a big bank statement. As of June 30 aggregate reserve amounted to $1,700,000,000, or one and one-half times total benefits paid out to that date. And some States are so far ahead of their disbursements that only a deep and prolonged depression would serve to reduce their reserves to zero.

Wisconsin, for example, without collecting another cent in taxes, could go on paying benefits at its recent annual rate for 13 years. The reserve fund of Texas would stand up under current benefits for five years without new contributions; Delaware's fund would last for 7.7 years; and California's reserve would hold out for nearly three years.

Even States whose benefits have run ahead of collections are fairly well heeled with reserves. Since it began paying benefits, Idaho has disbursed $1.16 for every dollar collected; but its reserve fund is good for 1.4 years without cash additions. Montana has paid out $1.10 for each current dollar collected, yet its reserve fund could continue recent disbursements for two years. And even industrialized Michigan, whose fund took a beating in 1938, could pay out for nearly two years on reserves alone.

Some Dangers

In a period of expanding employment, such as the present, the danger of insolvency of reserve funds is remote. In fact, the real danger is the reverse—that reserve accounts will become bloated at a faster rate. For by any practical standards—ratio of current disbursements to receipts, or probable drain on State funds—current reserves are excessive.

These enormous accumulations depart from the original intention of the unemployment insurance law. It was never contemplated that funds would be built up to take care of workers during a severe depression of the 1929-33 type. At best, unemployment insurance was looked upon a a stopgap—a temporary economic alleviator. But now, instead of adding to over-all purchasing power, unemployment insurance works the other way.

It lays a heavy hand on production costs without in any way offering an offset in the form of higher purchasing power. For obviously employers have to include the contributions they pay into the prices they charge for their goods and services. That means then that the nation at large pays the taxes; but there is no compensatory restoration of these taxes to purchasing power in the form of benefit payments. Thus, unemployment insurance—as now set up—is deflationary.

Can Expand Benefits

The way out is to expand benefits; cut taxes; or both. In some States minimum payments of as little as $2 or $3 a week are legal; the usual duration of benefits is for 13 weeks, and little or no attempt is made in the State laws to pay benefits on the basis of family needs. Rather, payments are based on earnings, so that high wage-earners (who have had a better chance to save for a rainy day) get more generous payments than low wage-earners. Thus, it would not be hard to find ways of liberalizing benefits—and in so doing remove some of the reserve fat.

Or by going to the credit side of the ledger and sponsoring a flat reduction in the minimum tax rate, the Government could get the reserve funds under control. Since benefits, as now constituted, hardly qualify as substantial protection for workers during periods of unemployment, current tax rates only serve to build up reserves which are unlikely to be used. This foists a useless cost on our economy.

Indeed, with a $370,000,000 annual margin, it is possible both to reduce taxes and to liberalize benefits.

Exchange Official

Blank & Stoller

Wayne Van Orman

Appointed by the New York Stock Exchange as Special Assistant to President William McChesney Martin, Jr., to handle organization work in connection with the exchange's new Nationwide public relations campaign.

AAA Farm Program For 1941 Announced

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department announced an AAA farm program for 1941 with emphasis on soil-conservation.

Acreage allotments for crops other than wheat, it was announced, would be set later "when 1941 production and the effect of the European war on consumer demand may be determined more accurately." The wheat acreage allotment of 62,000,000 acres already has been announced.

Secretary Henry Wallace said the program was designed to "store an 'ever-normal granary' in the soil that is just as real as our supplies of corn, wheat and cotton." Adequate crop reserves already were on hand, he said, and "under the 1941 program farmers propose to maintain it through the coming year."

Finnish War Costs Total $200,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINKI—The war last winter naturally caused great changes in the finances of the Finnish State. No detailed statements with regard to the total costs of the war have yet been published, but the total sum is estimated to be about 10,000,000,000 Finnish marks, or about $200,000,000. Information of great interest is available, however, regarding the effects of the first month of the war on the financial situation.

The national debt of Finland at the outbreak of war amounted to 3,600,000,000 marks, or approximately Fmks. 1,000 per capita. This can be considered quite moderate. Formerly it was mainly a question of foreign indebtedness, but abundant money offers in Finland during the last decade altered the situation so much that they made it possible to convert foreign loans to a great extent into domestic loans. At the outbreak of war more than 70 per cent of the national debt consisted of domestic loans.

Issued Bonds

In the course of the year 1939 the Finnish State issued three bond loans, mainly for the purpose of financing national defense, and thereby obtained fresh capital amounting to 830,000,000 Finnish marks. During the first month of its duration, that is, up to the end of the year, the war increased the national debt only a small degree.

The Finnish State Bank formerly used to grant the State credit by buying State bonds. But as the demand on State means was continually growing during the war the State also required direct credit from the State Bank. When the Finnish Parliament had altered the statutes of the State Bank so that credit might be granted to the State in the form of bill credit, the Bank discounted State bills to the sum of 600,000,000 Finnish marks in December.

Because of the war the amount of notes in circulation increased considerably. The total value of the notes had been 2,086,000,000 Fmks. at the beginning of 1939. It rose in the course of the year to 4,039,000,000 Fmks., that is, to almost double the amount. This increase was caused by the fact that the circulation of notes had slowed down, and that considerable unutilized means lay in cash funds. The note cover at that time was 130.4 per cent.

Debt in Bounds

When the war was over, the total value of the notes was not much higher than the above-mentioned sum. On Dec. 31, 1939, 1,179,000,000 Finnish marks in gold, 1,730,000,000 in foreign currency, and 2,358,000,000 in domestic bills were available for covering notes.

At the end of 1939, after the first month of the war, Finland's national debt had still remained within moderate bounds, and the total value of the notes had not increased more than conditions at the time necessitated. As the covering of the notes was extraordinarily good, and as their total value has not risen, there is no cause for uneasiness with regard to a further fall of the value of money. In other words, there is no danger of a further uncontrolled inflation. The economy is, even since the war, on a very sound basis, and as regards national income, the State can again obtain enough in the form of taxes for the payment of interest and the amortization of the debt.

This Changing World

Export-Import Bank—Bill to Increase Capital by $500,000,000 Passes House of Representatives—Hemispherical Defense

By H. B. Elliston

The fact that the bill to increase the capital of the Export-Import Bank by $500,000,000 has been passed by the House of Representatives doesn't mean that the mystery back of the purpose of the fund has been cleared up. In fact, the mystery is even more mystifying. When the project was first initiated, it seemed to be related to a vague notion that Uncle Sam ought to finance the holding of South American surpluses. This is now denied, and in words as strong as were used in this column. "It would be ridiculous," an unnamed official says, "to think of buying up South American surpluses, because that would only encourage increased production of the same surplus commodities." Of course, and yet Jesse Jones, in explicitly adding his denial to this association between the Export-Import Bank and South American surluses, comes back to the association in different words. He talks about using the fund to assist the South Americans in the "orderly marketing of some of their agricultural surpluses." The more it changes, the more it's the same thing, as the French say. Only it would be indirect. Uncle Sam's money would go to a South American government, or a central bank; not direct to the producer, and the government or bank would lend Uncle Sam's money itself to the producer. Just the same objection, however, would apply to this as to the direct method of holding South American surpluses.

* * *

The effort to insure an all-American economic front in the present world stress is eminently worthwhile. But it must be founded on a true community of purpose. It wouldn't be realistic to say that money isn't necessary in the establishment of this Pan Americanism. The nexus has, in part, to be financial, since the countries south of the Rio Grande are struggling desperately with unsold surpluses, which, normally, are in part disposed of in Europe. But money can be wisely or unwisely spent. Funds used simply to hold surpluses—which is the New Deal definition of "orderly marketing"—are likely to be another word for subsidies. Surpluses would be built up which in due course would be competitive with United States surpluses. Or, if not competitive, they would hang over the markets, and act as price depressants. The financing would amount to temporary relief at the price of future embarrassment, in other words.

A trader who knows South America said to us the other day, "You have no idea what good might be done if we bought up 50,000 tons of Argentine beef." No doubt. But there is a much better method of establishing solidarity with Argentina. This is to do away with the obnoxious legislation against Argentine beef embodied in the Hawley-Smoot tariff of 1930.

In 1930 the United States not only put up the tariff on Argentine beef; it called the beef names, and authorized blanket embargoes for sanitary reasons. These embargoes went into effect. And the Argentine justly complained that the United States was giving all her beef a bad name in world markets. President Roosevelt tried to atone for the injustice by negotiating a sanitary convention in 1935. This would still have protected the livestock industry of the west, kept out meats which didn't pass administrative examination, but it would have removed a stigma from the Argentine industry. However, the Senate hasn't ratified the convention.

Subsidies won't heal the wound which has been caused in Buenos Aires, a wound which, as Prof. Bidwell, in "The Invisible Tariff," says accounts to some extent for the "non-co-operative attitude taken by Argentina at successive Pan American conferences." What Argentina wants is a market, and, in default of a market, fair play, and no amount of fair words and money can make up for the absence of the one or the other.

The new dollar diplomacy can be used in other ways than in financing orderly marketing. Secretary Wallace some years ago bruited the notion of making the economies of the hemisphere complementary. That is to say, Uncle Sam could encourage, and, if need be, finance, the growth or making of things in which the United States is deficient.

Tin is one such commodity. The United States takes most of its tin from Europe. But some of it—10 per cent, I believe—comes originally from Bolivia. In raw form it has hitherto been going to England, where the British mix it with better grade Nigerian ore, smelt it, and then ship it to the United States. The times (not to mention hemisphere defense) call for some deal with Bolivia which would bring the tin direct to the United States for smelting.

The present trouble is that there's no smelter in the United States. So Bolivia has taken the initiative by sending Señor Patino, Bolivian tin magnate, to discuss the erection of a plant. Who shall put it up? It would be desirable that the scheme should be in private hands, yet one doubts whether a business man in the United States would take the risk. And not because he doesn't wish to cooperate in the defense program. But because the risk is too hazardous for the expenditure of money of which, if the money is corporately owned, he is trustee. A smelter is expensive. There'd be no surety that after the war the Bolivians would keep on sending their tin to America. In these circumstances a business man needs to be protected by an allowance in his tax bill for charging off the cost of the plant expeditiously. This is the subject, or one of them, in the current tax bill. Until this is conceded, the project isn't as much a business as a political proposition, and as such a worthy object of the new Export-Import bank's attention.

* * *

There are other ways in which the Bank could cater to the economic defense of the Americas. Synthetic rubber isn't yet practicable commercially. It may therefore be advisable to finance rubber in South America. Tungsten as well as tin comes from Bolivia; manganese from Brazil; mercury from Mexico; mica from Argentina; manila hemp from Central America. Yet the United States, deficient in all these and other products, imports them from non-American countries. An effort could be made with the new capital of the Export-Import Bank as a spearhead to dovetail North and South America economically in these and other respects. That would be a worthwhile undertaking. It would be commonsense as well as defensive.

No doubt the vagueness over the plan for the use of the $500,000,000 is due to the uncertainty in the administration's mind over the outcome of the war. Uncle Sam needs to be equipped to counter a victorious Germany in South American markets. Herr Funk with his gigantic orders likes to sweep up surpluses. And that would give the Nazis a political as well as an economic hold in South America. It isn't necessary, however, to "hold" surpluses against that contingency. The best policy is to go all out in preventing what is feared from happening, and at the same time in the Americas to build up a complementary economy wherever possible, coupled with credit aid to American business men who deal with South America. Such a job can be done now.

Nebulous plans for holding surpluses, however, will produce no more benefit, political or economic, in the Americas than did the investors' funds—what President Roosevelt unkindly called "those ancient frauds"—in the twenties. Both money and surpluses most likely would blow up in Uncle Sam's face.

Keeping Up With the Times Declared The Way to Department Store Profits

NEW YORK (AP)—Department stores which "sail with the breeze," "swim with the tide," and "play the winners," are, in the words of the National Retail Dry Goods Association, likely to make the most profits.

These observations were brought forth in a statistical survey of the nation published by the Association and dealing with the dates upon which women demand new hats, men buy suits and couples get married.

Boys Not Shoppers

The survey also points out that little boys don't like to go shopping—which many parents already knew—and that wives give their husbands house coats at Christmas.

Carefully analyzing the annual business in 86 different retail departments, the report selects the chief sales months for various commodities and advises:

(a) Have what people want;

(b) Have it when people want it;

(c) Step out and tell people the news that makes goods sell.

Illustrative of this advice is the Association's comment on department 36—corsets and brassieres.

"This department," says the survey, "ranked highest as profit-maker in the last four years and in the typical department store produces sales equivalent in volume to the infants' wear department. Make the department come through 1940 with highest honors."

Corsets and brassieres sell best in May and December but, the report states, there are no great peaks nor exceptionally dull months."

Demand for Robes

This is most definitely not the case with Department 61—men's clothing. Here we find that 35 per cent of the year's sales appear in December. October and November, and in that order.

"December's peak," says the survey, "is undoubtedly influenced by the sale of robes and house coats. Easter has no great effect on the department's sales."

But Easter certainly affects Department 34—millinery, which in 1939 did one-quarter of the whole year's business in March and April.

In the case of boys' wear, it is suggested, Easter should bring more business than it does but the best month for that department is December.

"Boys," the report comments, "are not natural shoppers. They do exert a strong influence on mothers and dads, and their compelling preferences for stores are not easily shifted."

In the case of thriving Department 43—infants' wear, the picture is not so complicated. To quote: "With babies being born every day and growing out of their clothes almost as rapidly, there is excellent reason to plan for day-in and day-out business, with ample stocks of staple and semi-staple items—always."

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Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Union Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Sept. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Eliot Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Sept. 16
Wildey Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Sept. 18

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Somerville Savings Bank	Sept. 3
Brookline Savings Bank	Sept. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Sept. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Sept. 16
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20

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Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New Drive Is On to Increase U. S. Cotton Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Faced with a drastic shrinkage in exports of United States-grown cotton, caused by the self-sufficiency policies of the totalitarian states and the economic blockade of Europe, American cotton interests as represented by the Cotton Textile Institute have announced an intensified drive to increase domestic cotton consumption.

Exports to Drop

Exports for the new crop year are not likely to be in excess of 2,000,000 bales, or one-sixth of the American crop, compared with the traditional three-fifths, the Institute holds. To meet this situation, the Institute is engaged in harnessing the forces of the textile industry and the distributive trade to an objective of 10,000,000 bales domestic consumption yearly.

While this goal represents an increase of 25 per cent over the all-time peak for domestic cotton consumption which the year 1940 promises to set to the tune of 7,750,000 bales, the Institute declared that the job must be accomplished if further drastic curtailment of cotton acreage is to be avoided with its attendant financial losses. American acreage already is restricted to about 25,000,000 acres, as against 46,000,000 acres in the halcyon days of American cotton supremacy.

Promotion Program

The Cotton Textile Institute's promotion program will seek both to create consumer demand and to induce new merchandising and manufacture to meet that demand. Wearing of cotton apparel will be stressed, the use of cotton in home furnishings, and farmers will be impressed with the desirability of specifying cotton bagging for fertilizer, sugar, flour and insecticides.

The Institute also will co-operate with the government in furthering the Cotton Stamp Plan now operating in a dozen cities in similar fashion to the Surplus Foods Stamp program. Attempts will be made to push government cotton buying in connection with national defense needs, and to increase the subsidy on cotton goods exports.

DALLAS (AP)—Bombs over Europe help shatter America's cotton export market, but a cotton stamp plan operating along the general lines of the Government's food stamp project is contributing to the restoration of a balanced cotton economy for the nation.

The plan enables welfare clients, WPA employees and others of the country's poor to double their purchases of cotton goods, thereby reducing the American surplus that normally must be marketed abroad.

In less than six months, Memphis, Tenn.; Springfield, Mass.; Minneapolis and St. Paul have adopted the plan. Los Angeles is working on it.

James S. Allen of Dallas, regional supervisor of the Federal Surplus Marketing Administration, predicts Texas will have several cotton stamp areas within a year.

Both the cotton and food stamp plans are based on issuance of bonus stamps to low-income folk. Principal difference is that persons who receive cotton stamps get twice as much bonus. For each actual dollar the food stamp client spends, he receives 50 cents worth of free bonus stamps. For each cotton stamp dollar, the client receives a full dollar in free bonus stamps.

Cotton stamps are good at face value for purchase of specified cotton goods in any participating retail store or mail order house. Any person receiving public assistance may purchase them.

Cotton stamps may be used to purchase any product completely manufactured or processed from domestic cotton in the United States or its possessions. Under the food stamp plan only certain government-specified surplus foods are obtainable for stamps.

Warner & Swasey Lists Underwriters

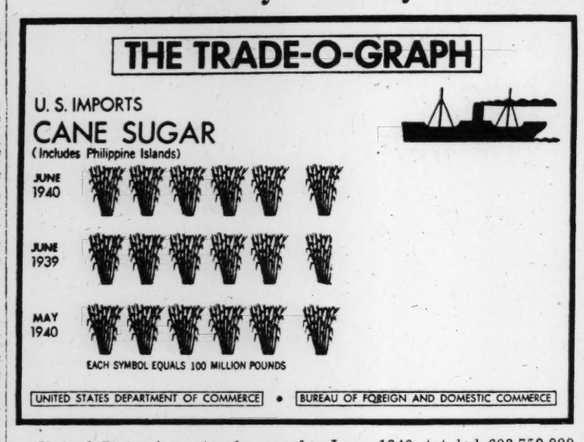
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Warner & Swasey Company, Cleveland, has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington an amendment to its registration statement listing a total of 41 underwriting houses, including Smith, Barney & Co., who are the managing underwriters. The registration statement covers 276,580 shares of common stock without par value, which will be offered publicly, and an indeterminate amount to be reserved for exchange for the company's 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, $100 par value.

Further amendment to the registration statement will disclose the price at which the shares will be offered to the public.

The complete list of underwriters and their commitments follows: Smith, Barney & Co., 50,000 shares; Dominick & Dominick, 20,000 shares; Lee Higginson Corporation 20,000 shares; Blyth & Co., Inc., 10,000 shares; Field, Richards & Co. 10,000 shares; Hayden, Stone & Co. 10,000; Kidder, Peabody & Co. 10,000; Curtiss, House & Co. 7,000; The First Cleveland Corporation 7,000; Hawley, Huller & Co. 7,000; Hayden, Miller & Co. 7,000; McDonald-Coolidge & Co. 7,000; Merrill, Turben & Co. 7,000; Maynard H. Murch & Co. 7,000; Otis & Co. 7,000; Hornblower & Weeks 6,000; Lazard Freres & Co. 6,000; Clark, Dodge & Co. 5,000; Eastman, Dillon & Co. 5,000 Emanuel & Co. 5,000; W. E. Hutton & Co. 5,000; Jackson & Curtis 5,000; Janney & Co., Inc. 5,000; Paine, Webber & Co. 5,000; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc. 5,000; White, Weld & Co. 5,000; Fahey, Clark & Co. 3,000; Merrill, Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt 3,000; Newhard, Cook & Co. 3,000; Prescott & Co. 3,000; Schwabacher & Co. 2,580; Baker, Simonds & Co. 2,000; Ball, Coons & Co. 2,000; A. G. Becker & Co., Inc. 2,000; Blair, Bonner & Co. 2,000; Central Republic Company 2,000; First of Michigan Corporation 2,000; T. H. Jones & Company 2,000; Stern, Wampler & Co., Inc. 2,000; Watling, Larchen & Co. 2,000; Farwell, Chapman & Co. 1,000.

U. S. Cane Sugar Imports Relatively Steady in June



United States imports of sugar for June, 1940, totaled 603,759,000 pounds as compared with 574,034,000 pounds in June, 1939, and 601,051,000 pounds in May, 1940, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce reported.

Distributors Of Food Find Business Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The food distributor, the man who jumps into his truck and scoots down the street to the corner grocery store to deliver shiney glass jars of mayonnaise, boxes of spaghetti, potato chips right from the oven, and other perishable foods while they are still fresh and crisp, claims that his business is on the upgrade, according to reports at the convention of the National Food Distributors' Association, held here recently.

In fact, these "waggon jobbers" estimate that 67 per cent of these products are now delivered by the store-door method instead of by the old wholesale grocery proceedure. In 1937 the percentage was estimated at 47, so the distributors are feeling pretty good over their gradual gain in supplying foods for the housewife. They believe it is taking some of the drudgery out of the home kitchen too.

Better Displays

Candy, nuts, noodles, macaroni in cellophane bags, and fresh relishes in all sizes of glass jars, to say nothing of pop-corn right from the popper, are being displayed in ever more prominent places on the counters and racks of the grocer, the distributors claim.

Moreover, when these men who drop in once or twice a week, and sometimes almost daily, with their fresh supply of food, find business a little dull, they scurry around and show the grocer how to build up an attractive window display or how to place these tempting items where the housewife cannot possibly miss them on her daily shopping expeditions.

The distributor's system of frequent deliveries has resulted in fresher and smaller stocks, a quicker turn-over of food, a larger profit to the retailer, and reduced prices to the consumers, the key officials in the industry claim.

In one session of the convention the members were told that the national defense program of the government would probably mean new regions where food can be distributed by trucks. Mr. A. E. Stevens, Vice-President of Frosted Foods Sales Corporation, emphasized the economic effects of national defense and their relationships to food distribution.

New Market Areas

"National defense by shifting population, through the establishment of training camps and erection of war industrial plants, like airplane and munition factories," declared Mr. Stevens, "is creating many new marketing areas." Food distributors with their thoroughly modernized fleets of refrigerator and other trucks, he pointed out, would be able to help in this new situation.

The National Food Distributors Association has contributed much to the income of farmers during the past few years, according to Mr. Stevens. "Our company alone, this year is purchasing the harvests from more than 100,000 acres of choice fruit and vegetable producing land," he said. "We are paying more for these raw materials than we did five years ago. As a result the farmers from whom we purchase have a larger buying power for foods and other necessities and luxuries."

Auto Production Continues to Rise

DETROIT (AP)—Output of automobile plants continued its seasonal climb, reaching an estimated total of 23,732 cars and trucks this week, Ward's Reports, Inc., said.

The total compares with 20,475 in the preceding week, and 17,765 this week a year ago.

Ward's said the rate of advance was slowed somewhat by initial production "bugs" which now have largely been cleared.

Loans to Brokers Rise $3,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $273,000,000.

The week ended Aug. 21 and the total represented an increase of $3,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $489,000,000.

Merchants Stock Up In Midwest Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Good crops of corn and wheat in most of the midwest states encouraged merchants to stock up well for fall business when they came to the Interstate Merchants Council convention here Aug. 5-8. An increase of from 10 to 18 per cent in purchases over last year's market is reported by Paul W. Kunning, who manages the convention for the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Total business done during the last week's market openings will total around $11,000,000, said Mr. Kunning. His earlier estimate was considerably less. Attendance, too, was above the number predicted, reaching a mark somewhere above 19,000.

Demand for Small Items

Biggest gains in business were reported by the Chicago Merchandise Fair. These wholesalers, who sell articles ranging in price from five cents to a dollar, reported a 78 per cent increase in business over last fall. The cutting off of foreign markets is held to be in part responsible for this rise in sales.

Merchants who sell toys and novelties were concerned lest they find themselves unable to buy small articles formerly imported, and they hastened to fill their shelves as best they could for the coming Christmas season. That they found what they were looking for is indicated by the big jump in sales reported by the Merchandise Fair group.

Gift shows, too, reported lively business. Similar causes apparently were at work here, said Mr. Kunning. Very little imported goods were to be had. Wholesalers who had imported stocks on hand, such as Dresden china, found them easy to sell.

The best "toy week" in years was reported by the two largest wholesale dry goods houses here.

Some Lines Quiet

Smallest increases in sales were reported in the ready-to-wear lines. Some wholesalers in this field had fairly good business, but otherse didn't do so well. The late arrival of summer is held largely to blame for small sales now. Because early summer business was bad, manufacturers put out their fall lines unusually early. The line they showed here last week was not a season-opener, but the third which has been offered for the coming autumn. Many retailers have already done some fall buying, the wholesalers reported.

Considerable activity was noted in infants wear sales, in house furnishing and floor coverings. All in all, it was a pretty good market, said Mr. Kunning.

"We heard very little talk about either the war or the election," he commented.

Excess Reserves Rise $30,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said lendable excess reserves of banks increased $30,000,000 to a total of $6,420,000,000 in the week ended Aug. 21.

As in preceding weeks, the gain was due to gold imports.

The board's statement said:

"During the week ended Aug. 21 member bank reserve balances increased $79,000,000. Additions to member bank reserves arose from a decrease of $51,000,000 in Treasury deposits with Federal Reserve banks and increases of $111,000,000 in gold stock and $3,000,000 in Treasury currency, offset in part by increases of $32,000,000 in money circulation, $10,000,000 in Treasury cash, and $41,000,000 in nonmember deposits and other Federal Reserve accounts, and a decrease of $3,000,000 in reserve bank credit. Excess reserves of member banks on Aug. 21 were estimated to be approximately $6,420,000,000, an increase of $30,000,000 for the week."

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	125.42	26.85	21.98
Net change	—.08	—.04	—.02
Previous close	125.34	26.81	22.00
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Wheat Farmers Piling Up New Crop Supplies

CHICAGO, Aug. 24 (AP)—Encouraged to hold wheat off the market because the Government loan guarantee is far above the price, farmers today were piling up new crop supplies on the largest scale since inception of the ever-normal granary program.

Throughout the wheat belt, Government lending offices were busy receiving and checking applications of farmers eligible to receive loans. Even many who are ineligible or do not intend to request loans have been storing grain temporarily, if they are able, waiting to see what affect impounding of large supplies will have on prices. Many also want to take advantage of the Government's offer to wait out war developments. As a result, storage facilities at terminals have been taxed.

Profit Made

A year ago, amid threats of European war, thousands of farmers held grain off the market. When prices rose in September and were lifted as much as 20 cents a bushel or more above loan rates later in the season, farmers who followed this policy profited. Practically all of the more than 160,000,000 bushels impounded were "turned at a profit" early in 1940, bolstering market supplies at a time when receipts normally are at the lowest level.

Grain men pointed out that inasmuch as the world wheat situation is different than it was a year ago, a price rise may not develop this season. Thus, the trend of war and the trend of prices will determine how much of the stored wheat will be used as collateral for loans. Lending operations are substantially ahead of last year, and some estimates are that 250,000,000 to 400,000,000 bushels may be impounded although more conservative traders regard the latter figure as too extreme in that it would involve more than half the new crop.

Supply Increases

The total supply is estimated at 1,045,000,000 bushels compared with 1,009,000,000 a year ago. If domestic consumption equals that of last year, 679,000,000 bushels will be required, including about 200,000,000 fed to livestock and used for seed. This would leave 366,000,000 bushels that could be impounded until the 1941 crop becomes available, but this would not provide for nominal exports. The 284,000,000 bushels carried over from the old crop are enough to meet normal flour requirements for about 7 months, traders estimated.

Keeping large quantities of grain off the market has diminished hedging pressure. At the same time consuming interests have been encouraged to buy on price dips. This was reflected in firming prices this week. Before the opening today wheat futures were ¾-⅞ higher than a week ago. Corn was unchanged to ⅝ up, oats ⅜-¾ up, and rye ⅛-¼ higher.

Most Livestock Prices Advance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Material price benefits accrued to the selling and producing side during the past week through strenthening markets on all species of livestock.

Fed steers and yearlings closed steady to 25c higher, hogs advanced 15-35c, while spring lambs gained 50-75c, most of which came after mid-week.

Grass cattle, however, turned in the opposite direction and finished 25-50c lower, thereby increasing the price spread between fed cattle and strictly grassers. Choice to prime bullocks topped at $12.60, yearlings made $12.25, heifer yearlings $11.60, a new high on the crop.

Hogs closed at $7.25 down, highest since October, while spring lambs finished at $9.85 down.

Order buyers operated actively in the steer department, offsetting to some extent the pressure applied by other agencies. Aside from the top cattle, load after load of fed steers and yearlings sold from $11-$12.25, including medium weights and heavies in sizable volume at $11.75-$12.35.

Public Offerings Well Below 1939

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offerings of new securities during the week ended Aug. 22, totaling $19,385,281, were the smallest in seven weeks, Poor's Publishing Company said.

Corporate bond financing was at a low ebb for the fifth consecutive week, one public utility issue for $6,000,000 comprising the week's total.

There were no stock issues during the week.

Comparisons follow:

	This Week	Year Ago
Municipal	$13,385,281	$9,473,250
Public utility	6,000,000	33,050,000
Stock		489,792
Total	19,385,281	43,013,042

Market Opinions

Hornblower and Weeks, New York—For our part we should be inclined to allow the market ample opportunity to reflect the longer term significance of the present lull in hostilities before repurchasing stocks sold last week as a precautionary measure against the possible adverse effect upon sentiment of the German aerial blitzkrieg against Great Britain.

Poor's Investment Advisory Service, Boston—While evidence of a sustained price rise is not apparent, there is a strong suggestion that the market is in a position to resist adverse developments.

So. African Diamond Firm Plans U. S. Unit

By the Associated Press

Washington

The Commerce Department disclosed a message from Russel M. Brooks, American Consul at Johannesburg, South Africa, saying that one of the largest diamond-cutting concerns in South Africa was organizing an American subsidiary to take over business formerly done in Antwerp, Amsterdam and London.

The report called the transfer "an important step in the general trend to make this country the world's diamond center."

Commodity Prices Increase 0.4 P. C. In August 17 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.4 per cent during the week ended Aug. 17, due mainly to higher prices for foods, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The increase, continues the report, brought the all-commodity index to 77.2 per cent of the 1926 average, the highest level reached this month. Compared with the corresponding week of last year the index is up 3.5 per cent.

In addition to an advance of 1.2 per cent for foods, building materials rose 0.3 per cent; farm products, 0.2 per cent; and fuel and lighting materials, 0.1 per cent. The group of miscellaneous commodities, on the other hand, declined 0.4 per cent; chemicals and allied products, 0.3 per cent; hides and leather products, 0.2 per cent; and textile products, 0.1 per cent. Metals and metal products and housefurnishing goods remained unchanged from last week.

Wholesale prices of raw materials in general were steady during the week. Manufactured commodities advanced 0.6 per cent and semimanufactured commodities declined 0.6 per cent.

Commodity groups	Aug. 17 1940	Aug. 10 1940	July 20 1940	Aug. 19 1939
All commodities	77.2	76.0	—0.5	+3.5
Farm products	65.3	65.2	—3.0	+8.1
Foods	70.1	69.3	—0.4	+5.9
Hides & leather prds.	97.7	97.9	—2.2	+5.3
Textile products	71.7	71.8	—0.3	+6.4
Fuel & light. mater.	71.7	71.6	—0.1	—2.6
Metal & metal prods	94.9	94.9	0	+1.5
Building materials	93.1	92.8	+0.3	+4.0
Chemicals & allied products	76.5	76.7	—.05	1*
Housefurnshg goods	90.0	90.0	0	+3.4
Miscel. commodts	76.4	76.7	—1.2	+4.7
Raw materials	69.4	69.4	—2.0	+4.8
Semimfg articles	76.7	77.2	—1.4	+3.2
Manufactd commods	81.3	80.8	+0.2	+2.8
All comds other than farm products	79.8	79.5	—0.1	+2.7
All comds other than Farm prod & foods	82.1	82.2	—0.4	+2.1

*No comparable data.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds

Dollars and Thirty-Seconds

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
2 4s '54-'44	113.10	113.10	113.10
1 2¼s '56-'54	102.25	102.25	102.25
1 2⅞s '60-'55 reg	107.22	107.22	107.22
3 2¾s '65-'60	106.19	106.19	106.19

New York Vity Bond

10 3s '80	95¾	95⅝	95⅝

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alleghany cv 5s '44	87½	87½	87½
1 Alleghany 5s '50 st	43¼	43¼	43¼
1 Am & For P 5s 2030	48	48	48
6 Am T & T 5½s '43	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Am T & T 3¼s '66	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ann Arbor 4s '95	41	41	41
1 Arm Del 4s '57	102	102	102
4 AT&SF 4s '95	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 A C Line 4½s '64	48	48	48
3 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	67¼	67¼	67¼
5 B&O '95 st A	29	29	29
7 B&O '95 st C	33½	33¼	33¼
3 B&O cv '60 st	12¼	12¼	12¼
2 B&O 4s '48	67¼	67¼	67¼
20 Boston&Me 5s '67	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Boston&M 4s '60	71¼	71¼	71¼
12 Boston&Me 4½s '70	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	89	89	89
2 Can Nor 6½s '46	102	102	102
1 Can Pac 5s '54	71½	71½	71½
4 Can Pac 4s perp	53	53	53
5 C&O rfg 3½s '63F	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71A	81¾	81¾	81¾
3 CB&Q 4½s '72	74¼	74¼	74¼
10 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
2 Chic Gt West 4s '59	26¼	26¼	26¼
1 Chi&NW cv 3¾s '49	2	2	2
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105	105	105
1 Childs Co 5s '43	37	37	37
2 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	68½	68½	68½
1 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
1 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105½	105½	105½
5 Comwlth Ed cv3½s'58	120⅝	120½	120½
2 Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
3 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110	110	110
2 Crown Cork 4½s '48	103	103	103
5 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	17¼	17⅛	17¼
3 D & R2G 4s '36	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
5 Duquesne L 3½s '65	107½	107⅜	107½
3 Gt Nor 5s 73	94	94	94
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	86½	86½	86½
2 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	86	86	86
1 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	77¾	77¾	77¾
5 Gulf M&N 5½s 50	85½	85½	85½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	11¾	11¾
3 Ill Bell Tel 3½s70B	111½	111½	111½
3 Ill Cen 4s 53 reg	36	36	36
5 Inland Stl 3s 61	105	105	105
3 Interlake Iron cv 4s	86¼	86¼	86¼
1 Int Paper 6s 55	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
7 Int T&T 5s 55	29½	29½	29½
8 Koppers Co 4s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Long Isl rfg 4s '49	94½	94½	94½
3 Louis & N 3½s A '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
3 Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	49¾	49¾	49¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	24	24	24
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	104	104	104
2 NYC 5s 2013	56½	56½	56½
4 NYC 4½s 2013 A	51⅜	51⅛5	11¼
2 NYC 3½s '46	81	81	81
1 NY Ch & StL 4½s '78	54⅝	54⅝	54⅜
1 NY Conn RR 4½s '53	107	107	107
5 NY Dock Co 4s '51	47½	47½	47½
1 NY Lack&W4s '73A	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	66	66	66
2 Pen P & Lt 4½s '74	107½	107½	107½
2 Pen P & Lt 3½s '69	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	108½	108½	108½
13 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	96⅛	96	96
5 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89½	89½	89½
1 Pen RR 3¼s '52	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Phil Elec 3½s 67	111	110½	111
1 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 PCC&StL 5s 70A	105¾	105¾	105¾
4 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	70	70	70
2 Rem Rand 4¼s 56ww	99½	99½	99½
11 Republic Steel 4½s61	99¾	99¾	99¾
17 Repub Steel 4½s 56	100	100	100
4 St L S F 4s 50 A	8½	8½	8½
2 So Bell Tel 3s 79	105	105	105
1 Sou Pac 4½s 81	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1 So Pac 4½s 69	39	39	39
3 So Pac rfg 4s 55	54⅜	54	54
5 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	45	45	45
1 South Ry 6½s 56	78	78	78
2 South Ry cn 5s '94	88½	88½	88½
4 South Ry gen 4s '56	55¾	55½	55½
4 Third Ave 5s '37	100	99⅞	99⅞
2 Tol & Oh Cen 3¾s '60	87	87	87
5 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	103	103	103
5 Un Pac 3½s '8 0	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	81	81	81
2 Utah P&L 5s '44	102	102	102
7 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	101½	101½	101½
2 Wis Cen 4s '49	22½	22	22
1 Australia 5s '55	49	49	49
3 Australia 4½s '56	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛

Foreign Bonds

11 Brazil 6½s '26-57	11¼	11⅛	11¼
10 Brazil 6½s '27-57	11¼	11⅛	11¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s '52	12¾	12¼	12¼
12 Budapest 6s 62	8	8	8
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1 Denmark 5½s '55	41	41	41
27 Ger Gov 5½s '65	16¼	16¼	16¼
3 Ger Govt 7s '49	20½	20½	20½
3 Greek 6s '68	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
4 Italy 7s 1951	49¾	49	49¾
1 Japan 6½s '54	81¾	81¾	81¾
1 Milan City 6½s '52	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
1 Oslo City 4½s '55	35	35	35
1 Panama 5½s '53	101	101	101
2 Peru 2nd 8s 1961	6¼	6¼	6¼
2 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	10½	10½	10½
2 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	37	36½	37
2 Taiwan El P 5½s '71	52	52	52
1 Urug aj 3¾s 4&4¼s '79	41¾	41¾	41¾

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 480,000: previous day 1,085,400; week ago, 978,150; year ago 2,185,600; two years ago, 2,102,900. Jan. 1 to date 1,003,859,575; year ago, 1,052,855,175; two years ago 1,184,006,880.

Chicago Board

	Open Today	Close Yesterday	Close Year Ago
	Wheat		
Sept.	69¼	69¼	67⅝
Dec.	71⅝	71⅝	67½
May	73⅛	73	67⅞
	Corn		
Sept.	60⅝	60¾	43⅜
Dec.	55¼	55¼	43¼
May	53¾	53¾	46
	Oats		
Sept.	27½	27½	29⅜
Dec	28⅜	28½	28¾
May		29⅜	29⅜
	Soy Beans		
Oct.	67½	67½	69
Dec.	68	68	68½
May	69½	69½	70⅞
	Rye		
Sept.	37⅜	37½	39¾
Dec.	40½	40⅜	42¼
May		43½	44⅞
	Lard		
Sept.	4.70	4.70	5.50
Oct.	4.85	4.85	5.55
Dec.	5.02	5.02	5.62
Jan.	5.15	5.15	
Mar.		6.05	
May		6.20	6.15

Boston Stocks

Aug. 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.00	Bigel-Sanf pf	82	82	82	83¼
8.75	Bos & Albany	81½	81½	81½	82
	Bos Edison	34¾	34½	34½	34¾
5.00	Bos Elevated	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	42¼
1.60	Bos Her-Trav	18	18	18	18
..	Bos & Prov	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	9⅛
..	E Gas&Fuel	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
1.12½	East G&F pr pf	51	51	51	51¾
..	Isle Royale	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
..	Narr Ras A	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
1.75a	N E Tel & Tel	115	115	115	115
..	North Butte	40c	40c	40c	40c
..	Sulliv Mach	9	9	9	9
2.50	Unit Shoe M	59⅞	59⅛	59⅞	59
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	44¾	44⅜	44⅜	44½

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1940. no regular rate. b Exclusive of extras. c Paid in 1940 on account of accumulations.

Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc

NEW YORK (AP)—Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and subsidiaries reported net income for the 6 months ended June 30 of $919,159 equal to $1.46 a capital share after depreciation and taxes, compared with $709,130, or $1.12 a share, in the comparable 1939 period. Company makes automobile equipment and other industrial products at plants in Connecticut, New Jersey, Wisconsin, South Carolina, Pennsylvania.

Int'l Hydro-Electric

NEW YORK (AP)—International Hydro-Electric System for the June quarter showed net income of $175,035, against $296,750 in the comparable 1939 quarter. The company controls power properties in New York, New England and Canada.

Arizona Jumps Output of Long Staple Cotton

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Prospects are bright for the growers of Arizona's unique "specialty crop," American-Egyptian long-staple cotton. Despite the fact that their acreage has grown from 41,000 in 1939 to 66,000, and their crop from 25,000 bales to an estimated 42,000, indications are that they will be paid more than the 25.2 cents a pound they averaged last season.

Ordinarily a sudden expansion like this would demoralize the long-staple market, which is limited to thread makers and the spinners of certain high-grade cotton fabrics. But the Egyptian crop is being taken entirely by England, both because of her own needs and also the wartime difficulty of delivering to former customers.

The United States generally consumes 50,000 bales a year of Egyptian lint, 1¼ to 1½ inches long, and 15,000 bales of American-Egyptian, all longer than 1½ inches.

Arizona's long-staple expansion came about because cotton longer than 1½ inches is exempt from AAA restrictions. Part of the reduction in short-staple acreage was made up by planting long-staple.

It is because American-Egyptian varieties require a long growing season and peculiar climatic conditions that Arizona has enjoyed a virtual long-staple monopoly ever since the industry got its start in 1912. This year, however, about 4,000 acres are being grown on the Rio Grande below El Paso, Texas.

$2,163,644 Army Orders Placed For Ammunition Parts

WASHINGTON (AP)—Army contracts totaling $2,163,644 for the Ordnance Department and Corps of Engineers were announced by the War Department.

Major contracts for ammunition components were awarded as follows:

Budd Wheel Company, Detroit, $309,282; Westclox, division of General Time Instruments Corporation, La Salle, Ill., $189,813; Seth Thomas Clocks, division of General Time Instruments Corporation, Thomaston, Conn., $103,347; Peco Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, $234,000; International Flare Signal division, Tippecanoe City, Ohio, $106,400; and Harrisburg Steel Corporation, Harrisburg, Pa., $265,000.

Several smaller contracts for ammunition components also were awarded, as was an order for $217,300 worth of powder from Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del.

Substantial Increases Shown In Rail Equipment Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Output of new freight cars is running at the best level since early in the depression while production of locomotives is the best in several years, according to a study prepared by Fitch Investors Service.

Over 40,000 freight cars were installed by railroads in the first seven months of the year, nearly four times as many as in the corresponding 1939 period, and the best record for a similar period since 1930. About 20,000 cars are on order, or 130 per cent more than a year ago at this time, and inquiries involve several thousand additional cars, probably to be placed within a month or two.

Shipments by builders, the Service said, tapered off in May and June from the exceptionally high rate of the Winter and early Spring, when they were running about 7,000 cars a month, but it is probable that the rate will trend upward again during the Summer. Deliveries of cars in the early part of the year were unfinished business hanging over from the tremendous orders placed nearly a year ago. Meanwhile, new business fell off, but in June and July it picked up rapidly again, and although August orders cannot be reported as yet, it is probable they will be of fair size.

While deliveries of freight cars by builders may not soon again return to the high rate established a few months ago, it is probable, the survey stated, that over the second half of 1940 they will average 4,000 to 5,000 a month making an average for the year of at least 5,000 cars a month, thereby equaling the years 1930 and 1937. Such business, while of healthy size as compared with less than 2,000 cars a month in most recent years, is far from being of boom proportions.

No Immediate Boom

Currently there is no reason to expect extraordinary car business within the next few months, as the railroads appear to be meeting the war emergency satisfactorily. The car loading requirements arising directly out of the military situation are relatively light.

On the basis of the probable additional military steel needs, the maintenance of 3,000,000 troops, and the construction of camps, railroad officials figure that the necessary loadings would average around 25,000 cars a week, or 4 per cent more than average weekly loadings in 1939. For good measure and safety, the roads have doubled this to 50,000 cars.

Compared with this figure, they had 126,000 cars in surplus at the end of June, not counting those awaiting repairs. Nominally, there was a surplus last autumn at the time of the greatest traffic peak since 1930, though due to the difficulties of completely effective car distribution at all times and places, the carriers were on the verge of shortages in some types of c

Two Decades of Suffrage: Goals and Achievement

Continued from Page 1

frage was to equalize negro women with white.

In the years immediately following the legislation of woman's suffrage, there was considerable disappointment expressed because women did not enter at once into party campaigns with the same zeal they had shown in the struggle to get the vote.

But in the long years when women had no opportunity to participate in active politics, leadership had been largely drawn off into other fields of endeavor.

Plunged into politics, women could not immediately live up to the promise of instilling purity therein. They had to begin at the bottom and work up.

Today, after 20 years, this is what they have to show. **In party organization:** Complete equality of representation on both Republican and Democratic National Committees, on 38 state committees, and on all local committees in 18 states. Women of the Democratic Party this year attained equal representation on the convention platform committee. Next step will be to "pick the locks on those doors where little groups of party intimates work."

Though no record has ever been kept of what proportion of votes are cast by women in American elections, it is safe to say that they have not ceased to vote because the novelty has worn off.

In public office: One woman, Miss Frances Perkins, is serving as a member of the President's Cabinet. Two have held major diplomatic posts, with Mrs. J. Borden Harriman still listed as Minister to Norway.

Heads of four major bureaus in the Federal Government are women. Mrs. Ruth B. Shipley is in charge of the passport division of the State Department; Miss Louise Stanley, of the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture; Miss Katherine Lenroot, of the Children's Bureau, and Miss Mary Anderson, of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The Social Security Board, the Civil Service Commission, the U. S. Board of Tax Appeals, and the U. S. Employees Compensation Commission each have a woman member.

The United States Senate has elected and re-elected one woman member, Mrs. Hattie W. Caraway (D) of Arkansas. Three other women have served brief appointments to the Senate.

There are six women members of the House of Representatives at the present time. Peak of women's representation was during the short session of the 71st Congress, when nine women served in the House.

The "woman's bloc" today is composed of Mary T. Norton (D) of New Jersey, chairman of the important House Labor Committee; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts; Mrs. Caroline O'Day (D) of New York, Mrs. Clara G. McMillan (D) of South Carolina, Miss Jessie Sumner (R) of Illinois, and Mrs. Margaret C. Smith (R) of Maine.

Twenty-three women have sat in the House of Representatives since Miss Jeanette A. Rankin (R) of Montana led the way in 1917-1919.

In state legislatures the number of women members increased until 1929. Then it declined until 1939, when the upward trend was resumed.

Two women only—Mrs. Miriam A. Ferguson of Texas and Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross of Wyoming—have been elected governor of a state.

In legislation: Through their various nonpartisan organizations such as the National League of Women Voters, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, women have been instrumental in getting an array of social welfare measures through Congress and state legislatures. Nationally, women are credited with enactment of the new food and drug law, and with various measures for the protection of women and children.

Through the National Conference on the Cause and Cure of War and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, women have taken an important part in guiding American foreign policy in the last two decades. They worked hard for the World Court, the League of Nations, the Kellogg-Briand Pact, and the Hull reciprocal trade agreements.

Into governmental machinery, local and national, women have striven to introduce better housekeeping. The merit system, streamlined city charters, city managers, the short ballot, and proportional representation have flourished under feminine tutelage. Women voters take their share of the credit for recent reforms in municipal politics.

Women jurors, now permitted in about half the States, have made courtrooms cleaner.

Today's Situation

Though their rise in political power has not been reflected in spectacular achievements, the woman who fought for suffrage cannot, even today, be accused of resting on their laurels. There are still definite traces of the two factions that split the suffrage cause into "suffragists" and "suffragettes."

The National Woman's Party, the militant group whose members were jailed for picketing the White House at the climax of the suffrage campaign, still maintain headquarters in Washington from which they are actively campaigning for an amendment to the Constitution extending equality to all legal, economic and civil fields. The amendment received its first indorsement from a political party when the Republican platform committee at Philadelphia indorsed it this summer.

The National League of Women Voters, successor to the less militant National American Woman's Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt was President in 1920, is still concerned with giving the women voters of the country the political education necessary for wise citizenship. The League is planning to hold one-day campaign schools in 600 communities this fall. That is why its officers are too busy to do much celebrating this week end.

There's Much in a Name

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Pacific Northwest

A discussion of balm of Gilead trees, bouncing Bet, musk melons, and cottonwoods has a relevancy even in this time of stress because these growing things are national and international without going to war about it.

Whether it is wiser to disillusion those western Americans who firmly believe that they have one of those trees growing on their premises, or not, is a question. They are not, however, balm of Gileads but balsam poplars. This is going to be hard upon that man from northern Minnesota who told how his mother extracted balm from the aromatic buds and called it balm of Gilead.

Martha R. Flahaut of the Washington State Museum believes that the inaccuracy should be stamped out. She states that "the true balm of Gilead is an evergreen tree of Africa and Asia which yields an aromatic balsam." So does the local tree that isn't a balm of Gilead yield a fragrant balsam, although it is not an evergreen but quite like a cottonwood. Those who own such trees wish them to be romantically balm of Gilead trees.

The Popular Poplars

Miss Flahaut also explains that "the name 'cottonwood' is used widely for any of the poplars, on account of the cotton on the seeds."

Truly these cottonwoods or poplars are a loved tree. Covered wagon pioneers rejoiced to find them along the Platte River. Their noisy, little rustle is one of the friendly farm sounds all through the North and West. As it grows on the sides of Cascade foothills, its wind-stirred leaves have the appearance of gray-green velvet nap. Its wood is now used for wood pulp and cords of peeled cottonwood may be seen ripening for the pulp mills.

Bouncing Bet which grows in lanes near barns in New England becomes a cultivated garden plant in the West. How it got West is a mystery. It is not a common garden flower here but from Arkansas to Nevada up through Washington it will be found occasionally looking not unlike a pink phlox. But its fragrance is nostalgic and some woman may have carried its seeds West.

Nostalgic Note

All western States are filled with adults who grew up somewhere back East. "East" may be Iowa or Missouri but to the West Coast it is "back East" while New York and Massachusetts are "way back East." Most of these adults would not like to go back East and live but they still have hankerings for something back in their childhood home that has never been equalled in the West.

Musk melons for example. A man from Nebraska "wouldn't give two cents" for the biggest cantaloupe that ever grew in Imperial Valley, in Fallon, Nevada, or in Yakima, Washington, if he could get a little round, delicious musk melon from his home state.

Back there they grow delicious watermelons too. The common practice was to plant them down in the straw left from the winter's straw stack. To keep them, and this was, and still is, a common practice on farms, they hid them away in the oats. This kept the melons from spoilage, and kept them cool. A woman from Kansas says that watermelons always bring back the feel of oats in the bin, of the flow of it around her young hands and arms as she probed until finally she came upon the big cool watermelon.

So do these common trees and vegetables and bouncing Bets take on the relevancy of "cabbages and kings."

Kate Archibald

Tacoma Stresses Low Cost of Power

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

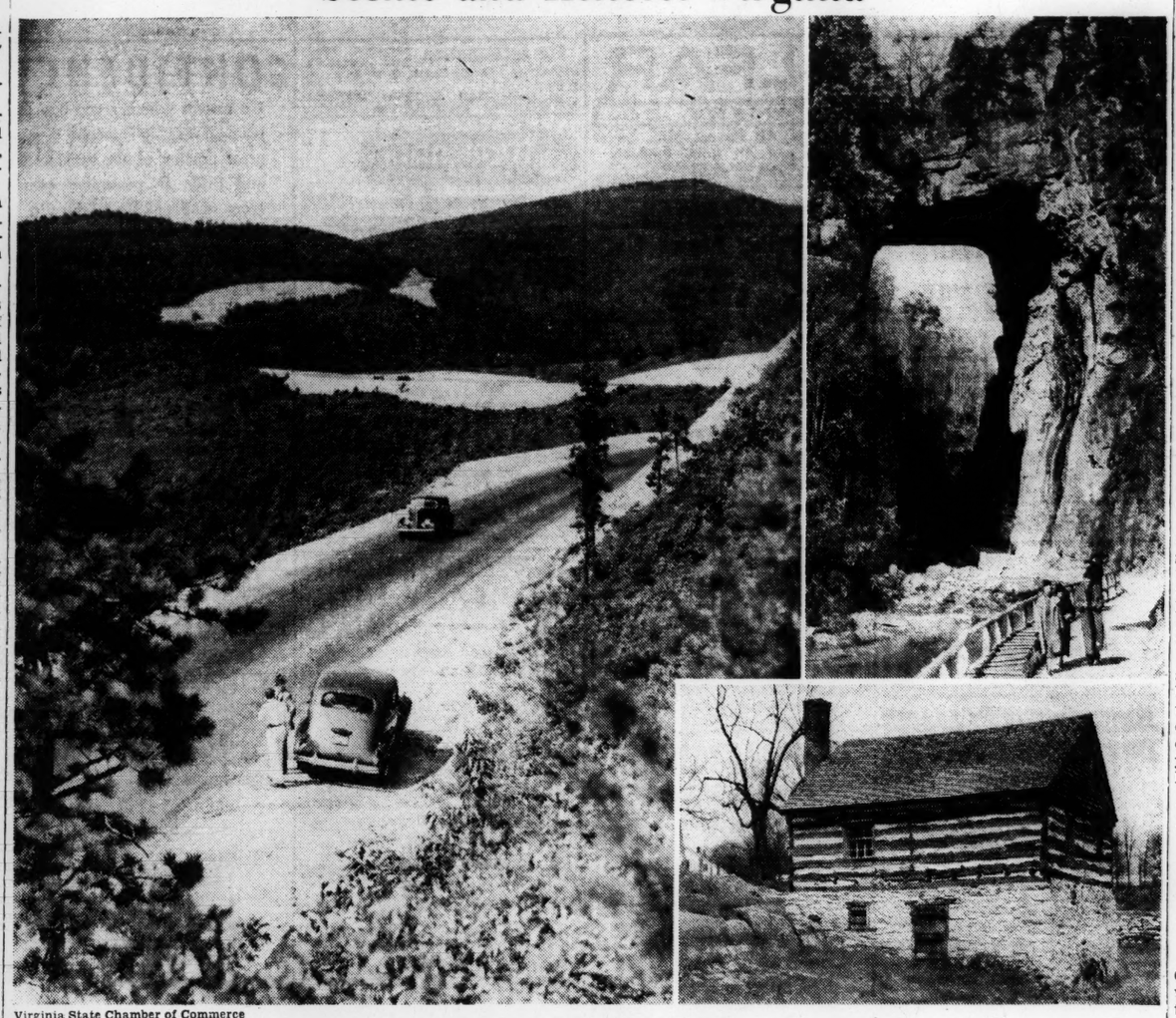
TACOMA, Wash.—According to Ira S. Davisson, Commissioner of Public Utilities of Tacoma, this city can produce its own electric current more cheaply than it can be bought from either Coulee City or Bonneville, for, said he, "that is the record this city has been making for a long time."

Tacoma is going to need more and more of electrical current. The McChord Airplane Field will soon begin using its normal electric energy, and this alone will equal the current used by an average city of 15,000 people.

Since the rainfall is so great in the Olympic Mountains, where this city's power plants are, the cost here of great quantities of current is very low. for 250 kwh the cost here is $3.20, while in Los Angeles, for example, it is $5.10, in Cleveland $5.40, in Seattle $5.63 and the average in the United States is $5.85.

Mr. Davisson is urging his fellow citizens to look all through the coming years to their own electric plants in the mountains for their cheapest supply of power and light.

Scenic and Historic Virginia



Virginia State Chamber of Commerce

In Lovely Shenandoah Valley

Left: Shenandoah National Park, tracing a part of the highway which furnishes striking scenic vistas. Upper right: Natural Bridge—90-foot span discovered by George Washington while surveying, and later owned by Thomas Jefferson. Lower right: McCormick blacksmith shop, still standing in the valley, where young Cyrus McCormick perfected his mechanical harvest reaper, which eventually changed for the better the farming destinies of a world.

Southern Shenandoah Valley Rich Cradle of Americanism

By Elizabeth Richey Dessez
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The southern end of the Shenandoah Valley is probably more of a cross-section of America, both historically and actually, than any other part of Virginia. Settled originally by the Scotch-Irish, the qualities of thrift, hard work, and education have persisted in the inhabitants ever since the first pioneers came up the valley from Pennsylvania in search of uncrowded territory.

When you come from the south and drive "down" the valley, as the natives say, toward Washington, the first of the wonders that you encounter is the Natural Bridge. This 90-foot span over Cedar Creek was discovered by George Washington, on a surveying trip. Later Jefferson owned it and built a cabin to accommodate visitors. The book in which they registered was the forerunner of the ubiquitous guest books in modern "shrines."

To the north of the bridge you come on Lexington, named for Lexington in Massachusetts and almost as famous in American history. Sam Houston was born here. Indeed he donated the land for the school, Liberty Hall, that later became Washington and Lee University. Adjacent to the campus of the University is the Virginia Military. V. M. I. is the West Point of the South, and many of its graduates have rendered distinguished service to the Nation. Stonewall Jackson taught philosophy and military tactics here for 10 years before the Civil War. His home is near-by, a hospital supported by the Daughters of the Confederacy.

Maury Outstanding Personage

But perhaps the least known and most important person ever associated with Lexington and V. M. I. is Matthew Fontaine Maury. Maury began his career as a midshipman in the Navy. He had an insatiable curiosity about winds and currents, and when he had to give up seafaring in 1839, the Government put him in charge of charts and instruments in Washington. Here, working with literally millions of individual weather and current observations he turned out the incredibly accurate Wind and Currents Chart. This chart completely reorganized navigation and made it possible to predict with uncanny accuracy the time of any ship between any two ports in the world. Perhaps no one work has ever had as much effect on world trade and international trade relations as this work of Maury's. After his retirement from the Navy, loaded down with honors and recognition from every nation save his own, he spent his last years teaching at V. M. I.

McCormick Changed Farming

Near the border of Rockbridge and Augusta Counties we come to another place associated with a man who had a profound effect on the economics of the world. Because a wheat harvest must be garnered within 10 days, it used to be that all a man could reap, with the help of his family, was enough to support 10 people for a year. But in a little blacksmith shop, which still stands in the Shenandoah, a young man named Cyrus McCormick changed that. He perfected the reaper which he, like his father before him, had spent years working on, and almost overnight he altered agrarian economics immeasurably. One man could cut enough wheat for 400 persons now. Wheat was no longer a luxury. Farms grew. Exchanges sprung up. Ships were built to carry grain from one part of the world to another. The world had grown another inch.

Surely Rockbridge County has given us great things.

Staunton—and the dipthong is pronounced as the a in hand—is the seat of Augusta County. Woodrow Wilson was born here, the only President ever to come from the Shenandoah. His birthplace is still there and it is still the manse of the First Presbyterian Church.

Staunton Knew Peace

Staunton is very proud of John Lewis too. He founded the town. There's a stone two miles west of the court house that tells about him. The lettering is pretty well weathered now but it can be deciphered. "John Lewis," it reads, "who slew the Irish lord, settled in Augusta County, located the town of Staunton, and furnished five sons to fight the American Revolution." That's nice. Lewis came to America in search of religious freedom and helped to win freedom for America.

You won't find as many historical landmarks in Staunton as you will, perhaps, in other Virginia towns, for Staunton's history has been one of peace, and peace leaves no scars. The town was for a long time the frontier of civilization, and all the expeditions into Tennessee used it as a jumping-off place into the Indian country. Later the lumbering covered wagons from Knoxville used to pass through every spring on the way to Baltimore to trade the fruits of a year's work.

Modern Staunton, as a great educational center, perpetuates another Scotch-Irish ideal, that of learning.

Tories were rare in the Shenandoah Valley. Thirty-nine of Washington's generals came from this section, three out of four members of his Cabinet, and three of the five judges of the first Supreme Court.

Italy Demands Island Bases And Part of Greek Epirus

Continued from Page 1

sion to march troops through Southern Serbia so as to advance on Saloniki.

Yugoslavia has no understanding with Britain or Turkey, but in view of closer relations between Moscow and Belgrade it is clear that Russia would not be unaffected by such act.

Britain Pledged to Greece

Britain is firmly pledged to defend Greek independence and Turkey also has an understanding with Grece. But it is clear that Turkey would hesitate to give Grece assistance should such run contrary to Soviet wishes.

Russian remains remarkably silent regarding its policy in Southeast Europe, but Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent reference to Germany's preoccupation with that growing power may well have referred to the Balkan situation.

In any case much will depend upon whether British and Russian interests in Southeast Europe run parallel. This is certain to be an important factor in helping Germany decide whether to advance toward the Mediterranean in the near future.

Secretary Hopkins Resigns

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24 (AP)—Harry L. Hopkins, for six years chief of Federal relief spending and for a year and a half Secretary of Commerce, resigned today from the Cabinet because of ill health. In accepting the resignation the President indicated he would offer the post to Jesse H. Jones, Federal Loan Administrator.

The resignation removes from President Roosevelt's official family one of his closest friends and advisers.

Mr. Hopkins, it was reported, may take the position of Librarian at the Hyde Park, N. Y., Library, recently built to house the President's papers and book collection and expected to be opened next spring. It was learned definitely that he will not enter business.

The President, it was learned, accepted Mr. Hopkins' resignation reluctantly. In addition to the Commerce position, he then will have, effective with James A. Farley's resignation on Aug. 31, a vacancy in the Postmaster Generalship. Moreover, the position of Undersecretary of Commerce is unfilled subsequent to Edward J. Noble's recent resignation.

Friends for 16 years, Mr. Hopkins and Mr. Roosevelt have worked together in Government in New York State and in Washington for the last 10. For several months, Mr. Hopkins, a widower, has lived at the White House.

He headed all the New Deal's big relief agencies until he entered the Cabinet in late 1938, succeeding Daniel Roper.

The billions he spent as administrator of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, the Civil Works Administration, and the Work Projects Administration and the millions of persons to whom those funds went have made him one of the most widely known men in Washington.

N. Y. Absentee Vote Period Near Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Seven days, beginning tomorrow, are left in the summer period in which eligible New York City residents may register for voting next November regardless of whether they will be in the city during the regular registration period in October, S. Howard Cohen, President of the Board of Elections, said today.

For a dozen years New York City residents have been permitted to register in their home borough during July and August, but few take advantage of the opportunity to avoid the crowds at registration places. Absentee voting rules apply to those who expect to be unavoidably absent from the State or County of their residence on the day of a general election.

Historian's Home To Be a Museum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The rambling old adobe home in which Hubert Howe Bancroft, famous historian, wrote many of his works, has been acquired as a historical museum by the Spring Valley Chamber of Commerce. Spring Valley is about 10 miles east of San Diego.

The house will be rehabilitated by the Chamber of Commerce members with flagstones replacing the old wooden porch. A celebration is being planned for Sept. 21-22 when the house will be dedicated. Meanwhile, Chamber officials are seeking all information, pictures and relics of the Bancroft era.

Presidential Vote Is Worth More In the Closely Contested States

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 24 (AP)—In Presidential elections the individual voter in a closely contested state may exert hundreds of times more influence on the make-up of the Electoral College than a voter in a state where one candidate predominates strongly.

This is according to the arithmetic of Dr. John Q. Stewart, member of the faculty of Princeton University.

His computations show this inequality in past Presidential elections, and indicate how large they may be in the coming election.

For example, he says, in 1936 New Hampshire's electoral vote of four would have been swung from President Roosevelt if only 1,910 voters had been persuaded to change to Alfred M. Landon. Accordingly four electoral votes were effectively controlled at the rate of 478 votes per electoral vote.

But in Mississippi it would have required a shift to Mr. Landon of 76,438 Roosevelt votes to swing nine electoral votes. This is at the rate of 8,493 votes per electoral vote.

Therefore, it is fair to assert, Dr. Stewart says, that a Roosevelt voter in New Hampshire exerted about 18 times greater influence on the composition of the Electoral College than a Roosevelt voter in Mississippi.

In the famous contest of 1884 a change to James G. Blaine of 575 Cleveland votes in New York would have put the state's 36 electors in the Blaine column, and Mr. Blaine in the White House.

This case was at the rate of 16 votes per elector of the winning side.

From results of a recent sample nationwide poll Dr. Stewart estimates that this Fall in Wyoming a Willkie voter stands to exert 38 times more electoral influence than the individual Roosevelt voter in Texas. In Wyoming, under this estimate, about 330 votes will control the electoral vote; in Texas, 12,500. Some other states as estimated by Dr. Stewart, on the basis of the straw poll, are North Dakota 625; Rhode Island 700; Delaware 800; Connecticut 830; Nevada 1,300; Michigan 1,800: Pennsylvania 2,300; New York 2,500; Ohio 3,300; Illinois 4,000; Massachusetts 4,000; California 4,600; New Jersey 4,600; Indiana 6,000; Iowa 7,000; Maine 9,000; and Louisiana 11,000.

To put the matter in another way, Dr. Stewart says of the two extremes, an individual voter in Wyoming may be expected to control three thousandths of an electoral vote while an individual in Texas may control an eight-hundred-thousandth.

Decade of Egg Selling Marked At Flemington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Aug. 24—On an August day 10 years ago, an inexperienced auctioneer who had volunteered his services free until he could prove himself "satisfactory," prepared to sell 67 cases of fresh eggs under the hammer. A few skeptical farmers crowded into the cramped basement of Nevius' Dry Goods Store here to witness the first day's business of the Flemington Egg and Poultry Co-operative Auction Market. A nickel pad of white paper and a pencil recorded the first day's sales.

Today with the same auctioneer, Charles M. Woolley, Jr., still shouting the sales, but with the crude facilities replaced by a main building and three other large buildings, the co-operative is doing $2,000,000 a year business as an outlet for the eggs and poultry of Hunterdon County farmers.

During these 10 years the auction has served 3,000 members and has grossed nearly $11,000,000. Through this co-operative movement, officers say, New Jersey poultrymen have been able to solve their own marketing problems without having to resort to Washington for aid.

The tenth anniversary will be observed at a special celebration to be held in conjunction with the thirtieth annual Flemington Fair opening here on Tuesday. Poultry experts throughout the East will join with New Jersey agricultural leaders in the celebration.

Mrs. Brewer Quits Salvation Army When Camps Close

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 23—Lieut. Col. Minnie B. Brewer of the Salvation Army, pioneer worker in the effort to get mothers and children out of the slums and into the fresh air on country vacations, will retire at the close of the present camping season, it was announced today. She will then have completed 49 years as Salvation Army officer, having served 35 years as secretary of its Fresh Air Department.

In 1905, while directing the Army's rescue and slum work, Mrs. Brewer thought of brief summer vacations for her charges, raised necessary funds and sent six groups of mothers, babies and underprivileged boys and girls to a Salvation Army residence at Monmouth Beach, N. J.

From two workers in 1905, her Monmouth staff has increased today to 45, including kindergartners, teachers, nurses and lifeguards, with college students for counselors, while another staff of 60 care for a boys' camp at Star Lake, near Butler, N. J. In 1913 she established the system of summer day outings, 33 of which have been held this year, the subway providing free transportation while the Salvation Army supplies milk, ice cream and money for the youngsters' and adults' food.

Canada Strengthens Alien Registration

OTTAWA, Aug. 24 (CP)—A special edition of the Canada Gazette yesterday announced that all Italians and Germans naturalized since 1922 must register as enemy aliens and report regularly to the police.

Previously only Italians and Germans naturalized after 1929 have had to register.

A House of Commons committee which studied the regulations held that any Italian naturalized after Benito Mussolini came into power in 1922 was open to suspicion.

While the order includes Germans as well as Italians, actually no Germans were naturalized between 1922 and 1929.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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ADVERTISING BOOK MATCH FACTORY offers real opportunity handling orders from business firms. Experience unnecessary. Full, part time. New, faster selling features, low factory prices, make line a leader. Liberal commissions, quick repeats, allow good earnings. Free Selling Outfit. MATCH CORPORATION OF AMERICA, Dept. 824-M, 3433 West 48th Place, Chicago.

THUMB INDEXING

TEXTBOOKS New or used BLUE, BLACK or BROWN, Thumb-indexed by RAPID PAGE FINDER CO., INC., 168A Huntington Avenue, Boston, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BOSTON 6-room furnished apartment, near The Mother Church; references exchanged. Ken. 2911.

BOSTON, 97 St. Stephen St.—Three minutes to The Mother Church, 2 and 3 room apartments; light, airy, restricted, free all electric elevator. Apply Resident Supt.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Desirable 6-room apt., double house, heat, garage; restricted; adults only, no dogs. 543 Washington St. Asp. 1056.

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Seven and eight-room apartments, two baths, Longwood section; owner-management; restricted. Ph. Longwood 2218.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1402 Beacon St., near Coolidge Corner—3 and 4 rooms, large, fireplaces; restricted; 1 room basement; $25. Long. 3299.

JAMAICA POND SECTION—Two family, exceptional six-room, large living room, oil heat; separate maid's room and bath; rent $75. Arnold 2452. (Jamaica Plain, Mass.)

40 HURON AVENUE, Cambridge—Adjoining Gray Gardens East, 6 rooms, tile bath, hot water heat, first floor, adults only. F. X. Masse, 249 Walden Street, Cambridge, Mass. or 40 Huron Avenue, Cambridge, Mass.

176 WINTHROP ROAD, BROOKLINE, MASS. Pleasantly situated near Beacon Street—Modern 5-room apartment, large living room, corner dining room; quiet house; adults preferred. References required. Asp. 8151.

In Newton, Mass., ideal for parties wishing no responsibility of grounds, 7 room upper, strictly residential, four minutes from station and stores; hot water, oil heat, 2 baths, 2 porches, fireplace, garage; adults preferred; $70 per month. A. L. PUFFER, 30 Groveland St., Auburndale, Mass.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

DESIRE share delightful new Park Apt., midtown, with business girl. Write Box B-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, 39 Hemenway St.—1, 2 and 3-room kitchenette apts., bath and electric refrigerator; clean, comfortable; under strict management. COM. 8210.

BOSTON—Sublet attractively furnished 2-room apt., must be seen to be appreciated. Apt. 58, 115 St. Stephen St., or Superintendent.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

5-ROOM apt., private home; heat, hot water, garage; 1 mile from Hartsdale Station; reasonable. Phone White Plains (N. Y.) 9848.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Watch This Space for
GOOD USED CARS

'40 Ford Club Cabriolet	$745
'39 Ford D. L. 4-Door Sedan	545
'36 Buick Sport Coupe	295
'34 Buick Coupe	165

HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
PARK SQUARE, BOSTON HUB. 7100

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

SEPTEMBER ON CAPE COD
Reduced rates weekly or monthly; completely furnished; electricity; gas stove; bath; screened porch, running water, heatolator fireplace. Box 212, Pinewold, West Dennis, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

WARREN, MASS., the Cutler Farm—A beautiful vacation place, all modern conveniences, large, airy rooms, screened porch, fresh farm produce, home cooking; week-end guests accommodated; $14 weekly. Tel. 202.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

ENGLISH high school girl wishes room, board in exchange for services; Boston suburbs. EDW. WATERHOUSE, Shaker Rd., Harvard, Mass.

FOR SALE OR RENT

KINGSTON, N. Y.—House, 5 rooms and bath; new fixtures and plumbing; hardwood floors; plot 35x90; landscaped; owner; $4900. Box X-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City, N. Y., Suite 1530.

SHORES ACRES, Quincy, Mass.—Rent or buy, brand new homes on the ocean, 7 miles from The Mother Church; restricted. MR. GORTON, GRAnite 0296.

FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEWLY renovated residential properties now rented, Boston area; good location and income; trade for Florida property. CARL BAESLER, 14 Beacon St., Boston.

FURRIERS

BEAUTIFUL FURS BETTER MADE FUR COATS
Guaranteed Savings—Furs of Every Description—Budget Plan Available—Custom Made or Ready to Wear. CHARLES E. MORRIS, 328 7th Ave., Corner 29th St., N. Y. C. Longacre 5-4647.

HELP WANTED

COUPLE wanted; man, chauffeur, butler, houseman; woman, cook, housewerker. Box 733, Glen Head, Long Island, N. Y. Tel. Glen Cove 4205.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BALTIMORE, MD.—Wanted experienced millinery copyist; one accustomed to fine work. Jeanne Bodine, 108 W. Saratoga St.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME—Transients, permanent; for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

THE MAPLES
BROOKLINE, MASS.
A quiet and harmonious home for rest and study; experienced care if needed. (Management of Mrs. Minnie J. Carter since 1917). State License. 12 Mason Terrace, Long. 1090.

HOUSES TO LET

STONEHAM, MASS.—Home of 7 rooms, sun parlor, porch, all conveniences; oil heat, 2-car garage, also heated one under; beautiful grounds in exclusive locality. For information call Stoneham 0391-M.

HOUSES FURNISHED

READING, MASS.—Lovely single six-room house, bath, screen porch, garage, garden; excellent location. Asp. 8072.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED TO RENT, October or November 1 to April 1, furnished house, attractive, cheerful, light, on 2 or more acres of land; pleasant surroundings, good district within one hour from Boston; 3 or 4 bedrooms; 3 baths, 2 servants' rooms and bath; automatic heat and hot water, Frigidaire, heated garage. Box P-49, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

Notice to Contractors. Sealed proposals for highway construction in CHICOPEE (W. P. Aid Project D. P. W.-S2-121) will be received by the Department at its office, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, Mass., until 12 o'clock noon (DST) of Tuesday, September 17, 1940, and at that place and time publicly opened and read. Plans and proposal forms: $10.00, amount returnable only to bidders. Proposal guaranty: $1300. Minimum wage rates are established. Complete information at office of Department. Right reserved to waive any informality in or reject any or all proposals. A proposal which includes for any item a bid that is abnormally low or high may be rejected as unbalanced. By: JOHN W. BEAL, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Works, Commonwealth of Massachusetts. August 24, 1940.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE BIG
Colonial Mattress Co., 696 Dudley Street, Boston

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOEL E. R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2409

OFFICES TO LET

COPLEY SQ., Boston—sunshine office, light two sides, low price. WESLEYAN BLDG., 581 Boylston St., KENmore 5379.

PAYING GUESTS

RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—THE ELMS INN
Just the place for quiet summer or week end rest; all advantages of the Berkshires within short distance of New York
Owner Management

RETIRED professional couple have accommodations for 4 or 5 guests in the quiet and beauty of the Berkshire Hills; good cooking; own garden vegetables; homelike atmosphere; opportunity for rest and recreation; $15.00 weekly. LAUREL LODGE, Charlemont, Mass.

PEST CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—scientific specialists in household insects and termite control for 27 years. 500 Fifth Avenue (42nd Street) New York. Branches near you.

PIANOS FOR SALE

BALDWIN PIANOS
150 Boylston Street, Boston
Hear the amazing Acrosonic Spinet

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution, 12 Royal Street, Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Centre Newton 3074.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

HOMES

For Sale or Rent

in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 253 Harvard St., Brookline Asp. 1500

A NEW HOME with a century old charm; air-conditioned, insulated; casement windows, slate roof, flagged open porch overlooking Sound; attached garage; seven rooms, three baths; restricted; private bus to Flushing; fifteen thousand immediate sale; appointment only. Forty Boulevard, Malba, Long Island, N. Y.

IONE R. LOWRANCE
170 North St., Hingham, Mass. Tel. Hing. 1431
Specializing in Hingham and surrounding towns for village and country homes.

FOR SALE—12-room home beautifully situated overlooking the Connecticut River and White Mountains; quiet neighborhood, all Americans; near church, asking $2000. Box B-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

CULTURED woman, executive ability, for beauty advisory work, artistic field; commission; opportunity for salary; car asset; give phone. Box B-41, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms overlooking park, meals optional. Call MRS. PAVEY, Ken. 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BELMONT, Mass.—Large pleasant front room for 1 or 2 people; running water; convenient to transportation; garage available. Bel. 3595-J.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests, near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro Street, Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue—New management, several pleasant, attractive rooms; $5 per week. Mrs. Burdwood, Com. 9203.

BOSTON, 409 Marlboro St., Apt. 6, Com. 5008—Single and double, with water; reasonable; near The Mother Church; transients accommodated.

BOSTON, 116 Beacon St.—Large, comfortable 1-room kitchenette apt. overlooking Charles River; smaller room 1st floor. KEN. 2988.

BOSTON—1 large, 1 small room, comfortable, reasonable. 270 West Newton Street (Suite 4). Ken. 6815 (evenings).

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large room in private colonial home; quiet street, near restaurants parking. Tel. Asp. 1752.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—For business or professional people; large room with lavatory; four windows, kitchen privileges; also smaller room. 53 Sewall Ave., near Beacon. Lon. 9203.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Desirable room for a woman in an apartment house; conveniently located; privileges. Tel. Tro. 6607.

N. Y. C., 611 West 137th (Apt. 62)—Exceptional singles; river view; closet; running water; elevator; transportation; refinement; reasonable. ED. 4-8276.

N. Y. C.—Attractive front room $5.50; single $5.00; kitchen privileges; near Columbia. 506 West 113th St., Apt. 6-B. CA 8-3210.

WATERTOWN, MASS.—Rooms in private family with 2 ladies, Christian Scientists preferred. Call Mid. 2929-W.

WOODSIDE, L. I., N. Y., 3950 60th St. (Apt. 67-B)—Airy room, attractive, twin beds, elevator, telephone; all transits; permanent or transients.

Rooms and Apts. To Let Vicinity N. Y. World's Fair

FLUSHING, N. Y., 144-74 Roosevelt Ave.—Special rates for large groups. Rooms have hot and cold water; innerspring mattresses; 5 min. Fair; free parking; $1.00 per person for 2 or more nights. MRS. LEWIS, Fl. 9-4982.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

BUSINESS man, experienced amusement profession as well as excellent salesman, is open for position of trust where honesty, integrity, adaptability are required. Write Box C-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

POSITION as superintendent or foreman in Narrow fabrics or Ribbon Mill; experienced on silk rayon, cotton or tinsel; willing to go anywhere; references. Write Box R-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED educated young woman as secretary, companion, tutor or governess. Can drive car, will travel. Write MISS LORAINE TOTHILL, 388 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

SECRETARY, competent, helpful, 10 years experience printing and advertising concerns; secretarial, bookkeeping and responsible general office work. Box O-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia.

COMPANION - HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged, efficient, dependable, light duties, reading. 66 Lake Ave. Call Melrose 3643 (Mass.).

EXPERIENCED woman would like position as housekeeper-companion; capable, dependable, careful driver. F. K. P., 12 Bridge St., Chelmsford, Mass.; Lowell 3-2366.

SUMMER BOARD

WELLFLEET On Cape Cod Bay. A few summer guests in private modern home. Address Mr. and Mrs. FRANK H. REMICK, Wellfleet, Mass.

WANTED—FURNISHED

BRITISH FAMILY—Four children, wish to secure furnished apt. or house, N. Y. C. between East 70's and 90's for school term. MRS. H. D. MACONOCHIE, 14 E. 60th St., New York City.

Alabama

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For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-6661 8 to 9 a. m.—6-7 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

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BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS
of unmistakable quality

Specialists in the Etiquette of FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS Inc.
Phone 7-3103 1919 Eleventh Ave. S.

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NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1st AVE. N • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

PANDORA
Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

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Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering
CONVENIENTLY LOCATED CASH AND CARRY BRANCH OFFICES
Prompt Delivery Service PHONE 3-4216

BIRMINGHAM

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A Proven Paint for millions of homes
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Avenue Phone 3-4125

MOBILE

Imperial Laundry
Certified Cold Storage
We pay postage or express one way
PHONE DEX 1985

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
•
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Walnut 1037-J. Hours: 9 a. m. to 12 m. and 3 to 6 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
South's Largest Retail Bakery
902 South Court St. C-4548

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

Florida

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2021 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
HEINZ 57
Vegetables—Groceries
Meats
and Bakery Goods

DAYTONA BEACH

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Flossye Roffé, Inc.
GOWNS
Windsor Hotel Lobby
Telephone 5-3606

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445 9 a. m.-5 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

IN MIAMI IT'S
GRALYNN LAUNDRY
PHONE 3-3148
400 N.W. 8th St.

MIAMI

(Continued)

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 2-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
PENTON'S SERVICE STATION
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES
PHONE 4351
THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
151 N. ORANGE AND JEFFERSON ST.

Where Your Patronage is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES
Air-Conditioned Cold Storage
WINTER PARK
and
ACME CLEANERS
135 EAST CHURCH, ORLANDO
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

Only $4.59 a Month
per $100 will
REMODEL, PAINT, REPAIR
or any kind of alterations. No red tape. If you can qualify work can start within 24 hours.
Central Florida Lumber and Supply Co.
MILLS & NEBRASKA
Phone 3112

SARASOTA

HAMILTON'S
Standard Service
Atlas Tires and Batteries
Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
Electric Power Greasing
Essolube Motor Oil
Cor. Main and Osprey Tel. 7181

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

CHENEY'S GROCERY & MARKET
Western Meats Exclusively
Frosted Foods
Fresh Dressed Poultry
We Deliver
Orange Ave. and 9th St.
Phones 2536—2537

ST. PETERSBURG

DONEGAN CERTIFIED DAIRY
Certified, Pasteurized and Raw Milk
Phones: St. Petersburg 5-309
Clearwater 5-4201

TAMPA

SAVE AT
Sears in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK

WOLF BROS. Inc.
Beckwith-Range
Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

WEST PALM BEACH

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

Subscription Coupon

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

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1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

Name.....
Street and Number.....
City and State.....

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

(Continued)

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Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

Georgia

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Hemlock 0436 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY DRY CLEANING **May's** DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
"The Store All Women Know"
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

New Fall **SHOES**
of nationally known makes featuring
Walk-Over and Rhythm Step for women
Walk-Over and Matrix for men
BYCK'S
216 Peachtree Street N. W.

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
● Real Estate—Renting
● Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
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PRINTING •
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Shoe Repairing for Over 20 years
SHOE RENURY
4 Auburn Ave. Walnut 2310
Near Peachtree Street

MACON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
PHONE 4083 EXPERT OPERATORS

FREEMAN BEAUTY SHOP
Complete Beauty Service
502 WALNUT STREET

No. Carolina

CHARLOTTE

Reids HONEY SPEAK WITH US—WE SPEAK WITH YOU AT HOME LOCALLY OWNED
RAIN OR SHINE
Visit Reid's Daily or 2-2181

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1898
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
No job too large or too small. Each and every one is appreciated.
DIAL 3-5191

Europe

SWITZERLAND

BASEL

KÄS - LAUBE
Käse, Butter, Eier
STREITGASSE 3
(DAIRY)

AZED A. S.
Depôt de Naville et Cie, Genève
Stationery, Books, Fashion Books
Barfüsserhof M.B.K.G.

J. HAURI-GSELL
Tuch und Massgeschäft
Couture—Dressmaking
Gelterkinden, bei Basel

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27.019, 3 to 6 p. m., Wednesdays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Wollenhof AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT
jetzt: Marktgasse 60 beim Käfigturm BERN
UNTERWÄSCHE STRICKWAREN
HANDARBEITEN STRÜMPFE
KINDERSACHEN WOLLE
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

GROSSENBACHER & CO.
Autozubehör & Ersatzteile
(Motor Car Accessories, spare parts)
Hirschengraben 6.

Visit our Hosiery and Glove Department
For Quality and Value
Au Bon Marché S.A.
Berne Spitalgasse 3-7

MEYER-MÜLLER COMPANY LTD.
Berne Zurich
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

SALON DE COIFFURE
Otto Schwaar
Marktgasse 46, 1st. St.
Tel. 2.86.14
(Hairdresser)

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Siegenthaler
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632

GELTERKINDEN

CARL HECKENDORN
Watchmaker, Jeweller
Dorfplatz
Tel. 7.71.42 GELTERKINDEN

GENEVA

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T.S.F. Disques
Brückner-Guignard
RUE DU RHÔNE 98

LAUSANNE

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Bookseller's Shop
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Nice Choice of Souvenirs.

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All kinds of English and Nomotta Wools

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The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
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ZURICH

TEA ROOM RESTAURANT
Ermitage
Traiteur Service à domicile Tel. 4.37.65
Hegibachplatz J. u. G. Bertholet

Bettwaren Spezialgeschäft
Flachduvet Bettüberwürfe
H. SCHLICHTIG
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Ph. Dietrich's Wwe.
Dek-u. Flachmalergeschäft
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Complete Trousseaux

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MANTEL — JACKEN
Modelle und nach Mass billigst
Eigene Kürschnerei
L. Frey-Schaller, Bahnhofstrasse 83 (Furs)

MEYER-BUCK
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Typing, Multigraphing Duplicating
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St. George's Street Tel. 3-0843

Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

(Continued)

CONFIDENCE

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We have just opened a super store at Johannesburg. Branches also at Port Elizabeth and Graaffreinet.

Cleghorns
THE COURTESY STORE
Adderley St. Cape Town

Phone 5-1646 Head Office and Works
3 Draklow St., Woodstock
The Model
Quality + Service
Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

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Reliable
Jewellers - Diamond Merchants
Watchmakers
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P. O. Box 901 Telephone 2-6461

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GROCERS
and PROVISION MERCHANTS
for quality and service
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Suppliers of
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Second Floor
MARKHAM'S BUILDINGS
Hout Street, Cape Town

Madame Grace
American Corset Specialities
Room 4, 122 Adderley St., Cape Town

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ROYAL SERVICE STATION
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Storage for 100 Cars
24 HOUR SERVICE
Repairs Servicing Lubricating
371 Main Road, Sea point

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Family Grocer and Provision Merchant
Provisions a speciality
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The Departmental Store with an Ideal
At Your Service, Cheerily, Always
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Toy Loan

(Citrus Valley News)

Pomona, Calif.

From a building which tries hard to resemble a tiny castle located on the corner of Second and Rebecca Streets in this town, emanates a new trend in character building that is becoming nation-wide in popularity. It is Pomona's Toy Loan. Its clients—625 boys and girls.

Toy Loan is primarily a school of character building. A child becoming a borrower of a toy from the branch is placed on his honor to treat the toy with the proper care and to return it intact to the toyrarian.

Children from any home in Pomona, Claremont, Chino or any of the adjacent towns are at liberty to borrow from this branch. Many children who have become tired of their toys frequent the branch. These same children are the first to donate toys to be shared by children less fortunate.

Lending time depends on the toys' popularity. Boats at this writing can only be kept for a period of one week. There are no fines for tardiness. Instead there is an honor roll, studded with stars and marked with a gleaming "S" for the satisfactory return of a toy and permitting the child to secure a much larger and more valuable toy at the next request.

To bring out the best in a child, they are rewarded for the qualities of character, truthfulness, neatness, courtesy, co-operation, carefulness and cleanliness.

If a child brings back a toy that has been broken and truthfully admits that "something must have happened," he is given another chance for his honesty.

Launched four years ago, there are to date 44 branches of the Toy Loan in Los Angeles county. There are 17,000 members with an average monthly circulation of 30,000 toys with a record loan of 300,000 toys to date.

Pomona's Toy Loan has been very fortunate in that it has had the co-operation of Chief Earle Cook of the local fire department as one of its sponsors. The chief, aided by his staff, have gathered and reconditioned many toys which have been the nucleus of building the fine branch in Pomona.

Strengthened

The greater the difficulty, the more glory in surmounting it. Skillful pilots gain their reputations from storms and tempests. —Epicurus

In Lighter Vein

Tears or Tiers

Eager Playwright: "I wish I could think up a big, strong situation that would fill the audience with tears."

Theater Manager: "I'm looking for one that will fill the tiers with audience."—Boston Transcript.

Advertising the Fact

Billy: "I want some soap that's got an extra strong perfume."

Grocer: "What do you want to use it for, Billy?"

Billy: "Well, I want my mother to know when I've washed my face, so she won't make me do it all over again."—Royal Arcanum Bulletin.

Simple

The young woman from college was explaining.

"Take an egg," she said, "and make a perforation in the base with some suitable pointed instrument, and a corresponding one in the apex. Then, by applying the lips to one aperture and forcibly exhaling the breath, discharge the shell of its contents."

"Well, well," said the farmer's wife, who was listening, "it beats all how folks do things nowadays. When I was a girl, we just made a hole in each end and blew."—Tit-Bits.

Brevities

Kansas City Star: Are there button collectors who prowl around laundries as there are stamp collectors who poke into waste baskets in offices?

Chicago Daily News: It appears to be the consensus that a nation isn't exactly geared for war that requires a six-day week of nobody but bicycle racers.

Boston Herald: Equipped with five telephone booths, an automobile truck will be sent to outlying districts in New York, whenever the need arises. A fine example of public service, no doubt, but we can imagine no emptier feeling than to be waiting outside a telephone booth and see it drive off all of a sudden.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

EELS

Common eels are the only fish that live in fresh water and breed in salt. Curiously, all of them have a common spawning ground in the Atlantic, somewhere between Bermuda and Cuba.

Geographical Oddities

Shall We Drive From Buenos Aires to Cape Town?

With the American Pan-Pacific Highway steadily being linked with new construction of roads in Alaska, Canada, and Latin America, it now appears that by 1945, we shall be able to travel upon improved roads, by automobile, from Fairbanks, Alaska, to Buenos Aires, Argentina. It will be a tour of approximately 12,000 miles, with only two languages, English and Spanish, over the entire route.

With this staggering highway project about to blossom into reality, a group of organizations on the Pacific Coast—automobile clubs, chambers of commerce, etc.—have banded together in an International World Highway Association, whose objective is to link the American Pan-Pacific Highway with the highways of Siberia.

And why not? The Soviet Government has signified its willingness to join such a project. Already there is a highway from Moscow to Vladivostok. A relatively short length of Russian construction would extend the present trans-Siberian road to Bering Strait; and a ferry service across the strait would link it with the American highway at Nome, Alaska.

The linking of the American highway system with that of Russia is far less visionary today than was the hope of realizing completion of the American Pan-Pacific highway a few years ago. There is, therefore, every prospect that the Bering Strait auto ferry, across a stretch of water little wider than the English Channel between England and France, might link the motor traffic of the Americas with Asia by the time the American Pan-Pacific Highway becomes a complete reality.

The Bering Strait auto ferry, linking the present trans-Siberian highway with the American Pan-Pacific system, would virtually unite all the major highways of the land world represented by South, Central, and North America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. In a few more years, citizens of Buenos Aires, Buffalo, or Boston, will undoubtedly be driving their own cars to Moscow and Paris. It will be possible for the motorist of Buenos Aires to drive to Paris, and on into Palestine and Egypt—more than three fourths of the distance round the world.

Monitor Camera Club from Jack I. Groom, Dayton, Wash.

"Jolly Jim"

A happy and willing subject for the camera.

Daily Anecdote

Perseverance

Tamerlane, the great Asiatic ruler, was one of those wise and discerning individuals who draw important lessons from the small incidents of life.

"Once," he related to his friends, "I was forced to hide myself from my enemies in a ruined building, where I sat alone many hours. Seeking to divert my mind from my apparently hopeless condition I fixed my attention on an ant that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I counted the efforts it made to accomplish this feat. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground; but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top. This incident gave me courage at the moment, and I never forgot the lesson."

Proverbs About Government

A hated government does not last long.—Latin.

Any government is preferable to an anarchy.—Roman.

He is unworthy to govern who governs not himself.—French.

Temperate climates run into moderate governments.—English.

No government is safe unless it be fortified by good will.—Dutch.

Impartial vigor and example are the best means of governing.—Chinese.

That is the best government in which an injury to one is the concern of all.—Solon.

The form of government is unimportant—the spirit is everything.—German.

The administration of government, like a guardianship, ought to be directed to the good of those who confer, not of those who receive, the trust.—Cicero.

A Verse for Today . . .

For ye are not come unto the mount that might be touched, and that burned with fire, nor unto blackness, and darkness, and tempest, But ye are come unto mount Sion, and unto the city of the living God, the heavenly Jerusalem, and to an innumerable company of angels.—HEBR. 12:18, 22.

© Paramount Pictures, Inc.

Gary Cooper, of the "Mounted"

A scene from the Paramount production, "Northwest Mounted Police," soon to be released.

Monitor Movie Guide

Babies for Sale (Columbia)—Purported exposure of the "adoption racket." Maternity home deprives young mothers of their children and sells the infants to foster parents. Heroine is saved by efforts of a young ex-reporter and a friendly doctor. Minor melodrama. Rochelle Hudson, Miles Mander, Glenn Ford.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Comin' Round the Mountain (Paramount)—Bob Burns plays host to radio artists and a regiment of relatives in a tangled tale of romance, politics, and feuding. Fans of the radio personalities enlisted for the farce will probably find it entertaining. Una Merkel, Jerry Colonna, Pat (Uncle Ezra) Barrett, Harold (Gildersleeve) Peary, Cliff Arquette, Mirandy.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Girl from God's Country (Republic)—Changing his identity to escape a murder charge of which he is innocent, a young doctor is followed to Alaskan wilds by a U. S. marshal, who relents, and a young nurse who falls in love with him. Cloudy, with occasional snow flurries. Chester Morris, Charles Bickford, Jane Wyatt.—Adults and young people.

* * *

He Stayed for Breakfast (Columbia)—Banker's wife conceals a communist fugitive in her lavish apartment and converts him from communism. Dull and in poor taste. Loretta Young, Melvyn Douglas, Una O'Connor, Eugene Pallette, Alan Marshal.—Adults.

* * *

Money and the Woman (Warners)—Young bank official aids an employee whose husband has stolen bank funds. Effort to make restitution without hurting the innocent wife is nearly scotched when her husband commits a second and larger robbery. Plausible and fast-moving. Jeffrey Lynn, Brenda Marshall, Lee Patrick, Roger Pryor, John Litel.—Adults and young people.

* * *

Rhythm on the River (Paramount)—One of the most agreeable musicals Bing Crosby has made. Deals with the dilemma of a hit song writer gone stale who hires ghost-writing team, and their dilemma when they try to strike out for themselves. Glib and amusing script, a septet of suitable tunes, easy direction by Victor Schertzinger, and amiable response by such players as Mr. Crosby, Mary Martin, Basil Rathbone, and Oscar Levant of "Information Please."—Family.

* * *

Above Average Films

Family—"Sandy Is a Lady," "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," "Young Tom Edison," "Pinocchio," "Gulliver's Travels," "They Shall Have Music," "First Love."

* * *

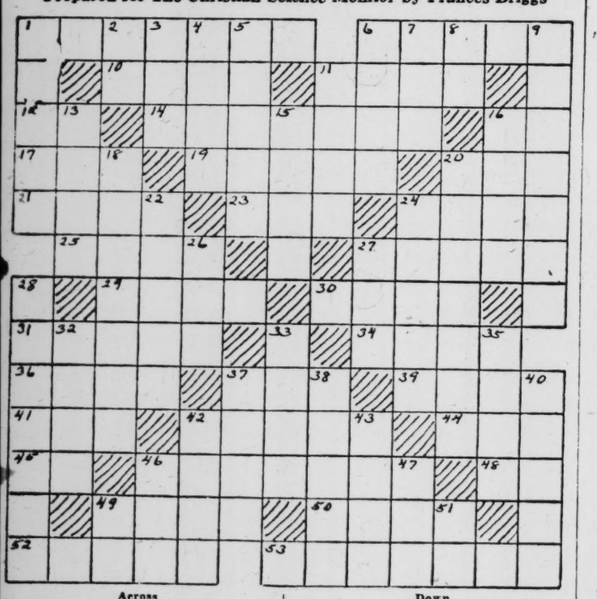
Adults and Young People—"Pride and Prejudice," "The Ramparts We Watch," "My Love Came Back," "Edison the Man," "It's a Date," "Rebecca," "Gone With the Wind."

* * *

Adults Only—"The Man I Married," "My Favorite Wife," "The Mortal Storm," "Lights Out in Europe," "Grapes of Wrath," "Harvest," "We Are Not Alone."

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What Biblical king made a league with Hiram?
6—Minneapolis is noted for what product?
10—What is a month in Jewish calendar?
11—What is the Land of the White Elephant?
12—While.
14—Where did legendary Robin Hood live?
16—What is the Old Line State (abbr.)?
17—A glacier is a stream of what?
18—What is name of a burgh in Scotland?
20—What is a Hawaiian timber tree?
21—What was first name of an American lexicographer?
23—Cain fled to what land?
24—A grub is what?
25—An alani is a tree, boat, or fish—which?
27—How many acts has opera "Falstaff"?
28—Maud Muller used what garden implement?
30—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
31—What is a steeply tapering roof surmounting a tower?
34—Who succeeded Baasha as king of Israel?
35—What is mark aimed at in curling?
36—Nautical mile is what?
37—What is a kind of drinking cup?
38—What is a thin crinkled fabric?
41—Major John Andre was what?
42—What is symbol for aluminum?
43—Valiant little man of Grimm's fairy tale was what (pl.)?
44—What prefix means "out of"?
46—Simon Pure's letter of introduction is addressed to whom?
47—Graduated face of a timepiece is what?
48—Who was English inventor of the lifeboat?
49—What is hundredth part of a franc?

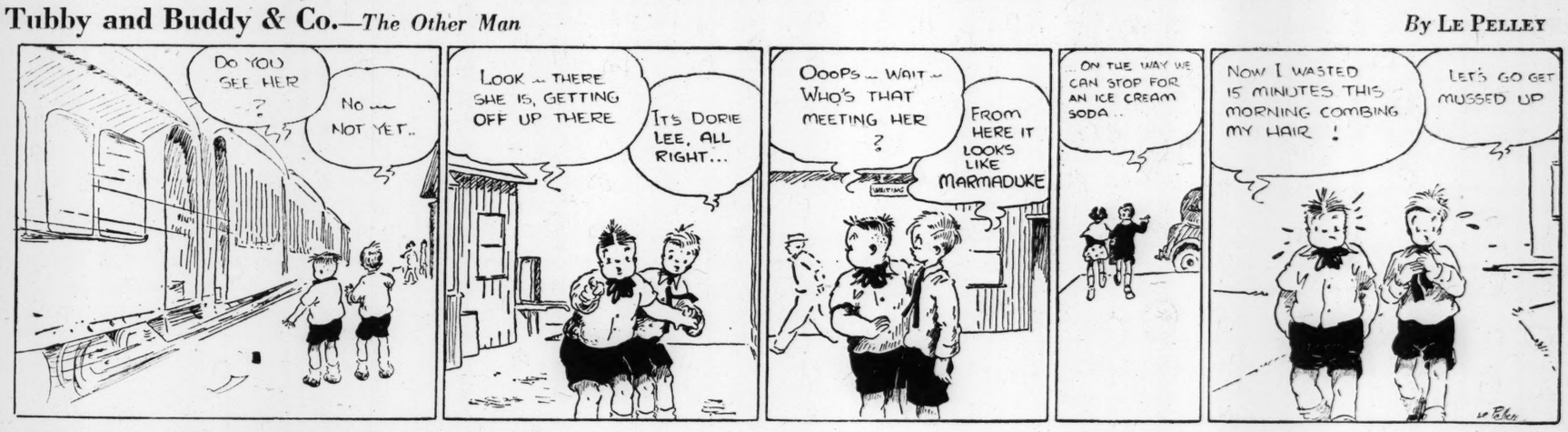
Down

1—Scenes of "Carmen" are laid where?
2—So-called Crescent City is in what State (abbr.)?
3—Poem.
4—What American educationist was born in 1796?
5—The harmonium resembles a small what?
6—What do you call a native of Tampere?
7—A stripling is what?
8—What is a river of Siberia?
9—Who is object of Aida's affections?
11—What is a deep orange-red variety of chalcedony?
13—Native of Skye would be what?
15—What is an animal mentioned in Scott's "Marmion"?
16—What is a county of western Norway?
18—What ornaments were worn by youth of both sexes in Bible times (sing.)?
20—If you visited Keijo whom would you see?
22—What is a county of western Georgia?
24—What is a large marine snail much used as food in Europe?
26—To piece out.
27—What is the definite article?
28—Who was Abraham's first-born?
32—What was original surname of John Paul Jones?
33—What is flanged spool on which a photographic film is wound?
35—What is State motto of Rhode Island?
37—What is a town of Eire?
38—The aftersong is what?
40—Who was Greek goddess of fortune?
42—Who built the first city?
43—What is poetic name of George Bernard Shaw's native land?
46—What prefix means "three"?
47—Perched.
49—What is fourth part of a bushel (abbr.)?
51—What is a Chinese unit of weight?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

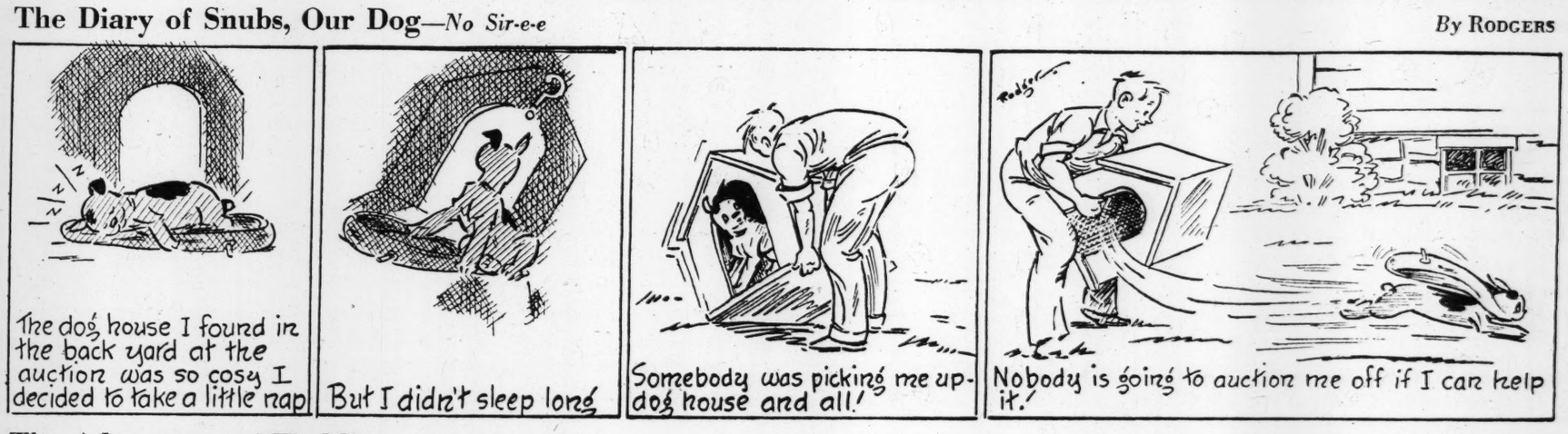
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Other Man*

By LE PELLEY


DO YOU SEE HER ?
NO — NOT YET..
LOOK — THERE SHE IS, GETTING OFF UP THERE
IT'S DORIE LEE, ALL RIGHT...
OOOPS — WAIT — WHO'S THAT MEETING HER ?
FROM HERE IT LOOKS LIKE MARMADUKE
ON THE WAY WE CAN STOP FOR AN ICE CREAM SODA..
NOW I WASTED 15 MINUTES THIS MORNING COMBING MY HAIR !
LET'S GO GET MUSSED UP

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sir-e-e*

By RODGERS


The dog house I found in the back yard at the auction was so cosy I decided to take a little nap
But I didn't sleep long
Somebody was picking me up- dog house and all!
Nobody is going to auction me off if I can help it!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Financial Statement*

By THE HAGERS

THE DUCK PROSPECTOR'S EYES GREW ROUND, "INSTEAD OF GOLD, WHAT HAVE YOU FOUND?"
PROFESSOR SAID, "LET ME EXPLAIN; YOUR MINE CONTAINS A COPPER VEIN."
"TAKE GOLD," I QUACKED. "IT'S NEVER SPENT, BUT BURIED BY THE GOVERNMENT;
WHILE COPPER COINS WE'LL NEED IN STACKS TO PAY OUR LATEST PENNY TAX."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The Draft—Now!

No longer can it be said by any kind of inference that President Roosevelt will be satisfied with a selective military service law that does not go into effect until after January 1. He has declared explicitly and positively for conscription at once. In this we believe he expresses not only a personal conviction of the Nation's necessity, but also the settled judgment of a majority of the people.

Prior to his statement there was danger that interests and safety of the United States would be put in jeopardy by a political squeeze play. There was disturbing possibility that the clear will of the majority would be thwarted by the election-year bidding of both parties for the favor of a vocal, obstructionist minority.

The President has taken his courage in his hands to break up the maneuver of senators and congressmen who wished to avoid the conscription issue until after November. It was the kind of courage democracy has a right to expect of a Chief Executive. Mr. Willkie, as candidate of the Republican Party for the presidency, has now the opportunity to be equally forthright in stating that the draft, which he has endorsed in general terms, is needed not next year but now. We hope he will do so.

The Maloney amendment, which apparently constitutes the chief threat to immediately effective draft legislation, would prescribe an appeal for volunteers during the remainder of 1940 and prevent the Nation from calling any men into service before January 1. Senator Maloney says registration of men of draft age could proceed in the meantime, but on the other hand it is pointed out that his amendment would forbid the draft to proceed until Congress had apropriated money "specifically for that purpose" — which might be long after the first of the year.

In so far as there are any advantages in permitting or encouraging volunteering, they may be fully obtained under the Burke-Wadsworth Bill. The Senate Military Affairs Committee version of it carries a provision that, "Any person between the ages of 18 and 35 shall be afforded an opportunity voluntarily to enlist" in the land or naval forces for the prescribed one-year training period. It stands to reason that the calling up of men will not go into operation so long as enlistments under this provision, stimulated by registration, fill the needed quotas.

The draft bill has now been before the Senate for three weeks and has been under discussion most of that time both in the chamber and throughout the Nation. Democratic process requires that so momentous a question be sufficiently debated to bring out all important points pro and con. That has been done. The opponents of conscription are largely repeating themselves now.

The eyes of every other Nation in the world, as well as the eyes of American citizens, are upon the proceedings now going on in Washington. The outcome will have effects in Germany, Japan, Britain, Latin America and on the morale of the United States itself. This is a test of whether democracy has the fortitude to make a hard decision or whether it will take the soft way of political shilly-shallying. It is time the decision should be made—and with courage!

It's Still Greek

The word diplomacy derives from the Greek but even the Greeks cannot adequately translate the diplomatic maneuvers now centering upon their country. By all the signs — Italian threats, bombing and torpedoing of Greek ships, and propaganda from Rome about alleged Greek ill-treatment of Italy's puppet, Albania—the stage is being set for another totalitarian drive upon a neutral nation.

Undoubtedly Italy would be glad to include part or all of Greece in Signor Mussolini's dream of a restored Roman Empire. But that might constitute a major operation for the Axis. Would Herr Hitler permit any such diversion to weaken the drive on Britain? It seems unlikely, and reports of appeals from Athens to Berlin and of a more moderate tone in Rome may indicate that Italy has been called off.

But Il Duce has his necessities. The occupation of British Somaliland will not long satisfy the Fascist appetite for triumphs. The Italian fleet, unable to break the British blockade of Libya and Italian East Africa, may hope to get some help from land operations on the Grecian Peninsula. Or the whole thing may be an effort to distract the British.

Should the diplomatic assault turn into a military one it might well be a sign that the whole Axis drive was shifting southward. Unless the Nazi attack on the British Isles soon scores some measureable success Berlin may agree with Rome that their best hope of breaking the British blockade lies in the Mediterranean. All this is a way of saying that Greece must fit into the total strategy of the totalitarians and their diplomacy is still hard to understand.

Can't Fool the Bees

The bees are buzzing around the kitchen screen door and the open windows back in the home county just about now. It's preserving time. You can tell it a hundred yards away, if the wind's right. The bees probably get the scent for a mile, and if a tray of jelly glasses or preserves is set out in the sun to "jell" or to cool, they will be all over the jars in a flash, avidly seeking a stray drop of syrup.

At this time it's probably peaches—White Heaths from the fine old trees near the house. One year Mother was away from home when the peaches came ripe and Father put them up himself. He has never done talking about it. Later there will be Elbertas and perhaps a few choice J. H. Hales, so big that you can't get more than four halves in a pint Mason jar.

Wild blackberries are ripe in the pasture lot now, and the whole family knows that there's nothing like blackberry jelly—especially *wild* blackberry jelly. Father always insisted that a few quarts be saved for blackberry cobbler. The children liked cobbler, all right, but they had their fun picking the berries—and eating as many as they picked.

Crabapple, grape, quince, currant—they'll all have their turn, and the choicest may be placed on the shelf alongside Aunt Emma's seeded cherries, to be entered in competition at the county fair. Aunt Emma removes the pits with a needle, so cunningly that the cherries look whole. She never tires of telling about the time that the judges passed her cherries by, thinking they were *un*-seeded. Thereafter she labeled them, and never failed to win the blue ribbon.

Wish we had some of that jelly on a slice of homemade bread right now. . . .

Whose Musicians?

Conferences currently are scheduled which may either compose or crystallize the differences between James C. Petrillo, president of the American Federation of Musicians, and Lawrence Tibbett, head of the American Guild of Musical Artists.

Both organizations are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor. The issue between them arises out of the demand of Mr. Petrillo that such instrumentalists as Jascha Heifetz, José Iturbi and Efrem Zimbalist become members of his union and pay dues to it or be debarred from appearing with union musicians, making phonograph records, or performing on the radio.

This position was taken at the same time he announced that, through union contracts, the non-union Boston Symphony Orchestra would be debarred from making further phonograph recordings.

Mr. Petrillo is quoted by a New York newspaper as holding that there is no essential difference between Heifetz and a tavern fiddler. His protest against the artist's guild is stated, "They stole my people and I'm going to get them. They're musicians and belong to me."

Efforts to lump artistry or craftsmanship with the dead level of mediocrity give rise to some of the more solid criticisms of certain types of unionism. There is also a distaste among Americans toward having anyone tell them what kind of music or art they shall enjoy. The public opinion which supported workers in their right to bargain collectively is apt to support them also in their right to work.

There is something rather too possessive about it when a labor leader gets to thinking that certain groups "belong" to him. It may be discovered that concert musicians really belong to a music-loving public.

It has often been said there was no fraternal order which James J. Davis, Senator from Pennsylvania, had not joined. He is head of the Moose and a member of the Elks, Eagles, Foresters, and Woodmen of the World. But now the Willkie celebrations disclose that he is also an Elwoodman—or should it be Elwoodian?

Our Readers Say—

London Theaters Carry On

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One of your correspondents, in a friendly way, takes me to task for suggesting that the London theaters are managing to hold out fairly well despite adverse circumstances. He lives in Boston, and, after a few moments' conversation with a refugee he feels, I think, that he naturally knows more about what is happening in London than those who actually work there.

It seems that he spoke to an American lady who owned a couple of cinemas—not theaters, by the way—in London. As soon as the war started patronage fell off, the size of audiences was limited by Government regulation, and performances were compelled to begin at irregular hours. Business was so bad that the lady left London, just locking the garage door on her car, which nobody wanted to buy "even for a song—because music won't run a car," and, says your correspondent, "there is nothing else to be had."

This was the situation in London immediately after the outbreak of war on September 3, 1939. My note was published in July, and referred to conditions much more recent. All the regulations above referred to were abolished long before Christmas. Not for more than nine months has there been any Government limitation of audiences in London, nor any restriction as to hours of performance. Throughout the winter there was a minor theater boom in London, which lasted until the collapse of France.

For a while theaters and cinemas then did badly, but once again they have recovered. At the present moment, in the height of an extraordinarily warm and sunny summer, there are twenty theaters open in the West End of London. I don't know how this compares with New York, but it is actually above the summer average for London in time of peace.

But I must here put in a word of warning. Conditions in Europe change with bewildering rapidity. In London we literally do not know what may happen tomorrow, or even tonight, or, for that matter, in half an hour. I can make no forecast as to how the theaters will be doing when this letter is printed. I can only say that they are doing pretty well now. Furthermore, if people in the front-line trenches have not the right to be optimistic, who has? And if they are optimistic in spite of everything, why should people 3,000 miles away from danger be gloomy? Let the people of America be of good heart. We shall save them yet.

London. D. M. MACKEGG

Numbers and Defense

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America needs not only large numbers of men but good men to fill the ranks of her defense organization. Brave men with courage and a will to win made excellent soldiers in George Washington's army, if they could fire a rifle and stand physical hardship. Brave men with courage are essential today, yet these qualities are not enough. A modern, mechanized, motorized fighting organization requires large numbers of expert mechanics and technicians of all kinds.

Some people seem to be thinking largely in terms of numbers when discussing the personnel of our army. If we are to have a quality army, we must train quality men. Our army is well able to train men to be experts if it is given representative men.

THOMAS F. PARKS

Madison Barracks, N. Y.

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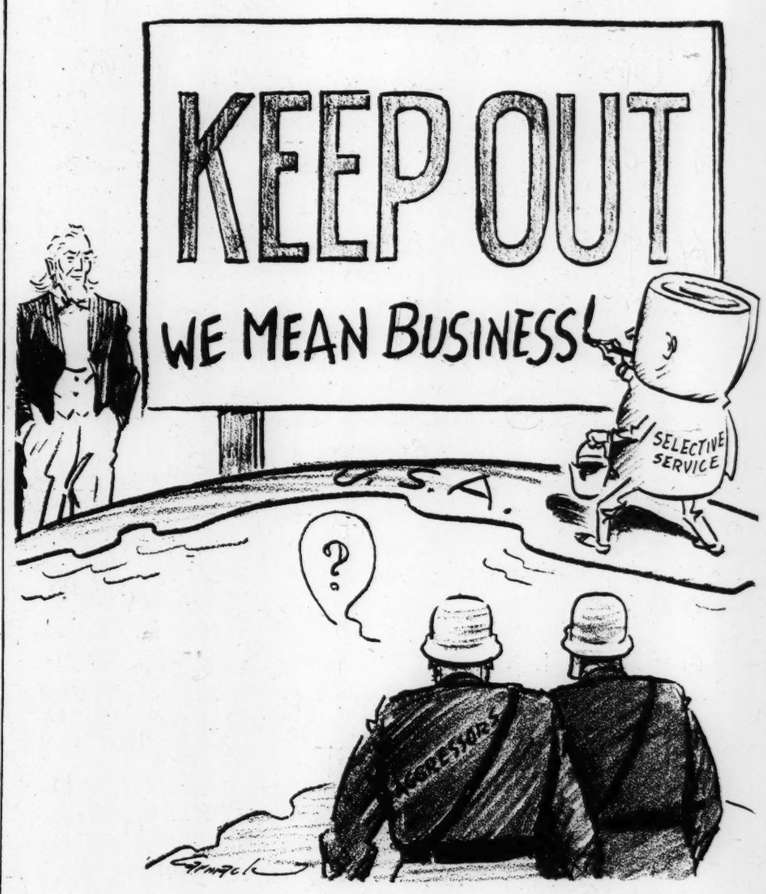
Timely Underscoring



The Watering Cart

About this time, in deep summer, we become vaguely aware that something is missing in our town. We miss the watering carts, these last few years, and we wonder what's become of them. Perhaps they exist, now, only in Henry Ford's museum in Dearborn.

Do you remember them? Locusts clattered stridently in the still summer heat, and tree shadows were small and dark. Looking down the maple-arched street, the distance quivered and danced, as though seen through wavy glass. Dust lay heavy on the roadway, a brown cinnamon dust that was warm between bare toes. It rose and drifted as teams passed, it billowed and swirled as infrequent autos chugged by, it lay heavy on roadside grass and varnished lilac leaves. Heat lay over the town like a warm flatiron held close to the hand.

* * *

And then down the village street came the watering cart through a mellow, golden haze. Dust spurted from the horses' hooves, and behind the cart the spray arched in glittering diamond jets. There was a watery splashing and gurgling from the cavernous depths of the great barrel. The jets hissed. Water pattered and drummed on the dust. The road behind was dark and wet, and pools gathered in the ruts, and as it passed, and the children fell in behind, there was a smell of wet coolness on the heavy air.

Hod Potter always drove the wagon, knees crossed, reins held loosely, lounging on the spring seat under the striped umbrella that gave the cart something of the air of having strayed from a circus parade. Hod loved this. It gave him importance. Rotund and stubble-cheeked, Hod was the flower of the livery stable generations. He drove the hack, he drove the fife engine.

But it was the watering cart that was Hod's joy. He was a master at driving that. Always he made a point, on meeting a passing buggy, of keeping the jets on till the last split second. Then down went the foot pedal; the last drops touched the dancing front hooves. Then up came the pedal, and the first drops flicked the rear wheel. And Hod had a trick, too, of easing down on the controls, so that the glittering spray shrank and dwindled. Bolder grew the boys and girls trooping behind the cart, darting crisscross through the jets, feeling the cool water on bare feet. The spray shrank almost to a dribble, and the children grew more daring. And then, suddenly, it flashed on again, and pinafores and rolled up overalls were dark and wet. The children squealed and scattered. Hod grinned and winked to himself.

* * *

So in a patter of spray, a hissing of arching streams, the watering cart passed. The dust lay subdued and the washed roadside weeds lifted their heads. Pearled globes of water, filmed with dust, winked in the sun. The air under the maples was clean, and fresh, and washed, and fans moved more slowly on the shaded porches as the childrens' voices dwindled down the street.

Now all our streets are smooth, and black. That summer haze of golden dust has vanished. But now and then, as they trench the street for new pipes, below the tarred surface, below the bright gravel, you see still a thick layer of fine cinnamon-colored dust.

Perhaps next time they dig down we'll bottle some, and send it to Henry Ford, at Dearborn. With the watering cart, it's now part of history. DANIEL CHASE

North . . South . . East . . West

The Things We Cherish

By Frank L. Perrin

Lest we be persuaded to lose our sense of proportion and carelessly underestimate the value of our inheritance as a free people, we all must see to it that we do not become emotionally intemperate in our zeal, too uncompromising in our decisions, too obstinate in our unwillingness to advance a step, or recede a step, from those prejudices which also may have been inherited. Compared to the real objective which is sought by every American worthy of the name—the defense and continued undisputed enjoyment of freedom—how utterly futile does it seem to make mountains of the little molehills of partisan and political strife! How unwise to adhere to partisan prejudices and political hatreds!

In the weeks that will pass between now and the National, State, and Congressional elections in November, it would be well if every voting man and woman in the United States could find it possible, even if not convenient, to travel from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf, and view from the windows of a car or railway coach the beauties, the bounty, and the industries of the land which is theirs. All would agree, without demur or doubt, that even these material things must be preserved and safeguarded at whatever cost or sacrifice. The genius of unfettered free men and women has reclaimed from the wilderness, in comparatively few years, a fruitful, verdant, busy and prosperous habitation. Who among the envious, the jealous, the predatory, proclaiming a false and unproved doctrine of alien equality, of unrighteousness and domination, shall presume to teach Americans a different way of life and a proclaimed better form of government?

* * *

In earlier months of this present year there were current rumors, thinly veiled, that overwhelming numbers of young men and young women, students in publicly supported colleges and universities, were inclined to regard existing American standards of equality and opportunity as somewhat outmoded, if not actually unprogressive. Even the wise and cautious among their elders hesitated to inquire too inquisitively lest that which was feared might be revealed in all its horrid nakedness. But despite this hesitancy all unofficial polls thus far made indicate beyond the shadow of a doubt that the youth of America is staunch in its loyalty to America and its ideals. Theirs is not an aggressive loyalty which would impose upon neighbors, near or remote, a philosophy or an idealism repugnant to those who hope to find in totalitarianism or imposed bureaucracy an easy freedom from individual responsibility or individual actions. Their determination and single objective is to preserve and defend, now and henceforth, the independence and privileges vouchsafed to them by the Constitution and laws of their country.

It is the hope of all of us, whatever our political faith, whatever our religious creed, whatever our status socially, whatever our habitat, that America may be saved from the ravages of war. But there is, beside this, much at stake. A body politic, like an embracing chain, may be no stronger than its weakest factor or link. An inequitable statute, selfishly or ignorantly enforced, may work results as disastrous as an unwise law viciously imposed, or the will of a dictator forcibly imposed.

* * *

There are those among us, wise, thoughtful, unprejudiced and reasonable, who insist that in recent years there has been an increasing tendency to wander somewhat from the defined lines of genuine democratic government. It may be that some of those who are pledged to observe the constitutional safeguards of a co-ordinated democratic government have been a little envious of wielders, for a time, of supreme dictatorial power and authority. It is not a commendable ambition, no matter by whom indulged.

There comes the glorious realization, even among those of whatever section or political party, that no slightest taint of this modern philosophy of the greedy, selfish heathenism of the dark ages shall ever be imposed upon the people of the United States or their neighbors on the Western Continent. But this high resolve, this hoped-for immunity, must be implemented by action and courageous determination if it is to be effective. Meaningless traditions must be discarded in defense of genuinely democratic tenets, written or unwritten, which forbid even the passive usurpation of majority rights or individual liberties.

We need not invoke the courage, or even the wisdom of the past, that we may be able to equip ourselves to undertake and accomplish the task we now prayerfully and hopefully undertake. America is alert and on guard. It is immune from the soporific infusions of political or economic quackery.

The Wide Horizon

Control of Conversation

By Harold G. Laycock

BUCHAREST

When governments forbid their subjects, their minorities, and their aliens to whisper politics even in their own homes, no one usually takes a great deal of notice of the injunction until one's next-door neighbor is summarily relieved of his last month's salary for having discussed the Pink Shirts with a man he should obviously have known was a not very secret policeman.

Even then the dispositions of Ordnance No. 5 of the Decree No. 586, Article 329, subsection 1456 remain to the man-in-the-street only an innocuous warning which is very unlikely ever to affect him personally. Not that he doesn't employ a certain circumspection in shouting Big Names through the local police-station window; but he doesn't learn Morse code in order to tell his friend across the dining-table that the man who just walked in was the Undersecretary of State's second footman.

In a country such as Rumania, for example, where every hotel lounge is almost as full of notices forbidding people to talk politics as it is of people talking politics, the easiest way to avoid official interference would appear to be to paint SPY on your bedroom door and circulate the lobbies of the hotel in a black mask, with a sizable tome conspicuously inscribed Code Book under one arm.

In recent weeks the authorities of this tongue-in-the-cheek capital have been rolling up their snowball of speech-control to thunderous proportions and people have just continued to control their speech as loosely as before.

"The pacific and industrious population of Bucharest," the latest decree invoking sanctions and heavy penalties against alarmists would have one know, "is kept in perpetual tension by the unfounded rumors invented and diffused with malicious perseverance by interested persons." To relieve this tension and presumably to convince the Rumanian citizen that Adolf Hitler and Winston Churchill exchange valentines on appropriate occasions, the Government is making a show of gagging the mouth that would whisper a suggestion that Russia once possessed Bessarabia or that Germany needs oil and Rumania has some.

This repression might be a good thing, or, more possibly, it might be a bad thing. If Rumanian wits overhear in a street-car that Germany is preparing to ravage its brutal course down the Danube, they don't go into any more tension then they've been in over the last twelve months. If they do not overhear in a street-car that Germany is preparing to ravage its brutal course down the Danube, their tension is very probably augmented by the sound intuition that the man opposite has been forbidden to say that Germany is preparing to ravage its brutal course down the Danube.

But this speculation is of little concern, actually, in view of the fact that the method employed to enforce the rumor law is to permit all reports, false or accurate, to circulate with the freedom of a mountain eagle and then officially to deny everything, lock, stock, and barrel.

The process is quaintly demonstrated at the nightly Ministry of Propaganda conference for the Foreign Press. Correspondents submit—or used to submit—their day's stories to the official in charge for confirmation. Methodically the official denies them in rotation. On one occasion he confessed: "I didn't hear that one, but I'll look into it and give you an official denial tomorrow evening."

* * *

Occasionally, for effect, someone finds himself arrested for talking too much in one of the public places, cafés, bourses, tramways, omnibuses, halls of the grand hotels, or the streets as specified by the Act. On his way to the prefecture, he is given an official denial that what he was saying was true; but in the cozy office of the particular inspector on duty, he finds the most accommodating treatment.

The inspector will say: "But where you got it wrong, old man, is that the guards over the oil-wells at Xville are actually in the pay of Yland and not Zland. Now my brother-in-law, whose aunt happens to be the second cousin of the chauffeur of the boss up there says . . ."

One may have to pay an odd few thousand lei for his information, but it really is the only way of discussing news and events in Rumania without contravening the law.

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